# The Courier-Journal.

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## WASHINGTON.

### Butler Drafts a Bill for the Reconstruction of Tennessee.

### U. S. Military Officers to Superintend the Work.

### Senator Revels to Make His Maiden Speech on the Georgia Bill

### Troops to be Sent to Quell an Insurrection in North Carolina.

### A Custom-House at Paducah.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

BUTLER AND TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Gen. Butler will submit to the Reconstruction Committee the draft of a bill he has prepared for the reconstruction of Tennessee, when the committee meet to consider the matter on Tuesday. Its effect is to throw out of power so much of the Tennessee State government as was elected in August last; but to reach this end it does not propose to put the State under military control nor territorial laws. The bill declares in its preamble that Gov. Senter was elected by fraud, and that the acts of Congress were violated in the registration of voters, and it therefore proposes to declare the election null and void, to order a new registration and a new election, and that United States officers are to execute the same. This intended interference with a State government fully represented in Congress continues to create a decided sensation here as each step of the programme is unfolded.

THE FUNDING BILL,

as it passed, is variously construed in financial quarters, and numerous telegrams were received from New York yesterday, asking explanations. One was to this effect: "According to the seventh section, banks are only required to take up their securities that have matured or do mature within a year, and yet the bill in another place exacts that they shall exchange all of their securities within a year. Some of these currency sixes and eighty-ones do not mature for twenty years, and the banks want to know if they are obliged to exchange the latter class of bonds for the new ones. If they are, it is declared that the difference between the two will be virtual repudiation by the Government."

GEORGIA.

The House bill to admit Georgia will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, and the feature of the discussion will be the maiden speech of the colored Senator Revels, who intends to oppose the bill and to speak as the representative of the colored people of Georgia, who are daily, he says, telegraphing him protesting against the measure. Bullock & Co. have succeeded in influencing members of the Senate, by this manufactured public sentiment in the shape of delegations and telegrams, to such an extent that it is believed the bill will be sent back to the House with the Bingham proviso, limiting Bullock's term of office, stricken out.

THE CADETSHIP CASES

have ceased to attract much interest. After a few more witnesses are examined, the investigation will be closed. As has been stated, the name of but a single member will be reported for the action of the House, that of Tennessee Butler. The committee are now awaiting the arrival of Col. Blunt, an army officer stationed at Key West, whose son Judge Churchill, of the Oswego, New York, district, appointed to West Point while Blunt was stationed at Oswego. So far, the charge that Churchill was paid for the appointment has not been sustained.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has just forwarded here, by special messenger, a requisition, made in due form, on the President for troops to be used in one of the counties of the State, which he by formal proclamation has declared to be in a state of insurrection. As there is no informality in the appeal, it is probable that Gen. Terry will be directed to send troops there.

THE INDIANS.

A bill to civilize the Indians and to give them the rights of citizenship was debated by the Senate Committee yesterday, during which much that has been said on the policy to be pursued with the Indians was gone over, but it was decided to report this measure to the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The House Committee on the subject yesterday considered a bill to establish an international system of coinage, but did not perfect it. S. B. Ruggles, of New York, who has represented the government abroad on the subject, was before the committee explaining details.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PADUCAH.

The Supervising Architect of the Treasury recommends the erection of a Government building for the use of the courts and internal revenue officers at Paducah, Ky.; and in a letter to Secretary Boutwell says the revenue collected from the various sources at this city amount in the aggregate to nearly $125,000 annually, and will, doubtless, continue to increase. There is no fire-proof building in the city, and the various offices of the Government are now located in rented buildings at a cost of $225 per annum. The records are, therefore, constantly exposed to destruction by a fire. A fire-proof building, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the public offices in that city could be erected for say $200,000, but should it be deemed desirable to authorize its commencement at this time, an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars would be ample for the present.

SALE OF RESERVATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee have decided on a bill for the sale of the United States Military Reservations at Forts Lane and Walla Walla, Oregon; Fort Search, Kansas; Camp McGarry, Nevada; Sumner, New Mexico; Forts Jessup and Sabine, of Louisiana; Fort Wayne, Arkansas; Fort Collins, Colorado; and such portions of the reservation at Fort Bridger, in Wyoming, as may no longer be required for military purposes.

[To the Associated Press.]

TEXAS BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury has allowed to be protested some of the unindorsed Texas indemnity bonds, holding that, according to the principles decided in the case of Texas vs. White and Chiles, are not negotiable, and therefore will be paid in Texas only.

VIRGINIA REVENUES

Supervisor Presbury will soon make a report of Internal revenue matters in Virginia, which will show very favorably the condition of affairs in connection with that service.

A SUMMARY.

So far 150 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in Congress, and are now before appropriate committees. Many are of a private character, but even excluding these there is no probability they can all be acted upon during the present session, which it is supposed will last till the first of July.

THE NEW STAMPS.

Assistant Postmaster General Terrell has received specimens of the new postage stamps. They are far superior to those now in use, and are printed in a more appropriate manner and color. They will probably be ready for use by the first of April.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Senator Trumbull will call up the House Georgia bill to-morrow, and press it to a vote. By the time this measure is disposed of in the Senate it is supposed the House will have passed a bill admitting Texas to representation.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Senator Ramsay is about to press action by the Senate upon the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege.

EXTENSION REFUSED.

The Senate Committee on Patents have reported adversely on the petition of Geo. H. Corliss, for the extension of patents for improvements on steam engines, which expired on the 10th of the present month.

THE BALANCE FUND.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing that the unexpended balance fund, created by act of February, 1864, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, shall be transferred to the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers. The moneys withheld because of the desertion of any person from the volunteer forces of the United States are prohibited being paid to him, except where record of desertion has been canceled on the ground that it was made erroneously and contrary to the facts, but such moneys shall belong properly to the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, for the support of its beneficiaries.

### The Indians After Peace.

CHEYENNE, March 13.—Information received from Fort Fetterman says an Indian who arrived yesterday from the Red Cloud camp, on Tongue river reports the Indians friendly and desiring peace. Richards left the camp twenty three days since to communicate with the whites. Red Cloud thinks the Indians' conduct will depend on what Richards reports. Red Cloud has 200 lodges with him.

☞ A boy under arrest at Indianapolis confesses that he, with three others, was for a long time been engaged in furnishing dogs to a pie and sausage manufactory in that place. The establishment in question has the reputation of turning out good articles in both branches of its business.

## FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

SPAIN.

THE ROYAL DUEL.

MADRID, March 13.—The meeting between Prince Henri Du Bourbon and Duke De Montpensier took place seven miles from the walls of Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first fire, and Prince Henri won. The adversaries exchanged the first fire at ten paces without result, they then advanced to seven paces. Prince Henri fired and missed, the Duke returning the fire with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the head. The latter fell and in a few minutes expired. The Duke showed the utmost calmness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for the widow and children. The quarrel was caused by the harsh letter against the Duke which the Prince addressed to Montpensier. Henri was brother of the consort of ex-Queen Isabella and cousin to the Duchess of Montpensier.

THE CARLISTS.

It is reported that in spite of the constant vigilance of the authorities on both sides of the frontier, a number of the Carlists have crossed into Spain.

SUMNER CONTRADICTED

In Cortes yesterday, a deputy asked if there was any foundation for the statement by a New York journal that Senator Sumner had received propositions from Gen. Prim for the sale and cession of Cuba to the United States. General Prim pronounced the statement false.

CUBAN FRANCHISES.

An interpolation regarding the granting of political privileges to Cuba having been addressed to the Government by Cortes, Gen. Prim replied that no election for deputies to the Cortes had been held in the island, the authorities reporting the time not yet arrived and their troubles not attended to.

FRANCE.

DEAD.

PARIS, March 13.—Count Montalambert, Chief of the Liberal Catholic party is dead. All journals, including ultramontane organs, appear in mourning. The Count was in his sixtieth year.

FRANCE AND THE GREAT COUNCIL.

It is reported that Count Dane will issue a manifesto, explaining the policy of France toward the Ecumenical Council. The Count has not demanded that France shall have representation in the Council because of the proposed introduction of the dogma of infallibility, but on account of the publication of schemes which seem to touch the question of Church and State. Official journals say there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome. They are to defend territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy See.

REFORM.

Rumor anticipates that the Senate will refuse to adopt Senatus consultum introducing liberal reform in the system of nominating mayors, and fears are entertained of a conflict between that body and the Ministry.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

has adjourned for eight days.

ROME.

AN INDULGENCE.

ROME, March 13.—The Pope has issued an indulgence, and whoever, while confessing and receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, shall repeat the ave fifty times and the Lord's prayer five times a day for a week in hopes of the Council being brought to a successful issue, is to receive full absolution for his own sins or those of any dead person whom he may wish to.

## CHICAGO.

### Sheridan Gloats Over the Piegan Massacre—A Roof Falls in and Crushes Six Men—The Illinois Press Association, Etc., Etc.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Gen. Sheridan to-day issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, March 12. }

*General Orders No. 1.*

The Lieutenant General commanding this military division takes great pleasure in announcing to the command the complete success of the Second cavalry and Thirteenth infantry under command of Brevet Colonel Baker, of the Second cavalry, against a band of Piegan Indians in Montana. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has furnished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, indifference and contempt of the authority of the Government. After having been repeatedly warned they have at last received a carefully-prepared and well-merited blow in the middle of the winter, the thermometer below zero.

When experience had led them to believe they could not be attacked the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, thirty horses captured, and the village and property of the band totally destroyed. The Lieutenant General cannot commend too highly the spirit and conduct of the troops and their commander under the difficulties and hardships they experienced in the inclemency of the weather, and as one of the results of this severe but necessary and well-merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the reasonable prospect of future security for their property and lives. By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan.

(Signed) GEO L HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Part of the iron roof of the new west wing of the court-house fell in this noon, going through to the second floor below. The roof was composed of an iron framework, a very slim affair indeed, upon which slate was laid, the weight of which was evidently too great, and this caused the crash. Seven plasterers at work in the upper story were more or less fatally injured Their names are Miles Powers, Timothy Gilmartin, Patrick Johnson, John Long, Gate Burns, Wm. Demody, and John O'Neil. The loss cannot at present be estimated, but undoubtedly amounts to several thousand dollars.

The building has cost the city over three hundred thousand dollars. It was commenced a year ago last fall and hurried rapidly forward, the work being resumed during the winter as often as the weather moderated a little. Many think there was undue haste to complete it.

The Illinois Press Association have made arrangements for an excursion to the East next June. They will go to Montreal and Quebec, thence to New York, and probably return via the Erie, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads.

In our Board of Supervisors to-day, charges of perjury were preferred by a citizen against Supervisor Humphrey, and the matter was referred to a committee of investigation.

The case of Kearney, president of the board, charged with accepting a piece of land for his services in securing the location of a county normal school at a certain point, is still under examination

Policeman Michael Walsh has been arrested for burglariously entering the West Side Savings Institution.

The tax reduction meeting that was to have been held to-night was postponed on account of inclement weather.

A severe hail and snow storm has been raging all over this city and throughout the Northwest, increasing in intensity during the evening. Several inches of snow have fallen here, and the wind is blowing heavily. The street cars have stopped moving. At Winona, Minn., there is 15 inches of snow, and railway operations are somewhat interfered with.

## NEBRASKA.

### Highway Robbery—The Robbers Arrested, Taken from Jail, and Hung.

NO. PLATTE, NEB., March 12.—At a late hour last night a man named Keiff was knocked down and robbed of his watch and what currency he had—about one hundred dollars. He was so brutally beaten that his recovery is doubtful. There were three of the cowardly villains, and they are, without doubt, the same party that robbed the jewelry store of McLucas & Deck, not long since.

Acting Deputy Sheriff J. C. Moberly, assisted by several citizens, this evening rode down on a hand-car to the old bridge. On this side of the bridge they arrested two men who gave their names as F. Ward and Jas. Bates. A broken revolver, already charged, with fresh blood stains on it, was captured. Mr. Pat. Harlan found in the bark of an old log, buried outside the shanty, most of the jewelry which was recently stolen from McLucas & Dick. It was tied up in two handkerchiefs. The papers and letters were discovered, which show them to be regular desperados; in one letter a friend said $300 was offered for one of their number by Superintendent Fillmore. One of the scoundrels called John James, an alias no doubt, is missing, but the officers are on the lookout for him. It is reported he was shot on the east side of the river this evening by one of the party which was after him. This is most certainly the gang that robbed and cruelly beat Mr. Keiff last night.

10 P. M.—A mob has just taken the two men from the officers and hung them.

## WYOMING.

### The Howie Murder Case—The Ladies on the Jury Much Fatigued.

OMAHA, March 12—The Howie murder case is still pending. The jury cannot agree; ordered confined until nine o'clock a. m., when the court agrees to meet them. They were allowed dinner and supper. The women looked pale and fatigued, this being the fourth night of their confinement, and they complain of being confined among the married men.

LARAMIE CITY, March 13.—The jury in the Howie murder case returned a verdict last night of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The ladies of the jury were much fatigued.

## NEW YORK.

### Bank Statement for the Past Week.

### Almost a Panic in the Stock Market.

### Gold Forced Down a Notch Lower.

### Affairs Unstable.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The weekly bank statement shows a decrease in specie of $7,999,358, and legal tenders $763,939. Notwithstanding the large disbursements by the Government the deposits show the heavy decline of $32,471,163.

The loans are decreased $496,609. The statement is calculated to increase the caution and distrust already influencing money lenders. The general aspect of affairs is not promising for speculators.

THE STOCK MARKET

was on the verge of a panic yesterday, which was prevented only by a clique movement to sustain prices, dependent on the fate of the bull cliques, as in September last these bull cliques were dangerously expanded. They hold not less than forty-nine millions of dollars of stocks, chiefly of Rock Island, Northwest common and preferred, Lake Shore, and Ohio and Mississippi.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was forced down in the morning along with gold, by the expectant foreign agents of Mr. Boutwell's funding bill; 1867's having been sold by them at 108¾, and gold at 111⅝. Afterwards, there were heavy orders to buy for savings banks and capitalists, and 1867's advanced and were strong at 109⅝. About $2,000,000 bonds were taken out of the market to-day permanently for investment.

THE GOLD MARKET

was held down to 111⅝ by the foreign bankers. The market however became strong and advanced to 112¼. Many brokers are receiving orders from the country to buy gold, and this movement is what turned the market and has given it its present stormy tone.

[To the Associated Press.]

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A contract has been signed with English capitalists for constructing a central underground railroad from the City Hall to Forty-second street. Security was given in $10,000,000. The work begins in June.

THE M. E. CHURCH.

The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembles here April 6th. Bishop Jones preaches, and over 180 ministers are expected to be present.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE

has issued an address to the American people urging the accordance of belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic, and calling a mass meeting for the Cooper Institute April 4th.

JAMES FISK, JR.,

has procured the introduction in the Jersey Legislature of a bill releasing the Erie railroad from the tax assessed upon the company by the Jersey City authorities and placing it on an equality with the Camden and Amboy, which only pays a State tax of one-half per cent.

ANOTHER VACANCY

in the bench of the United States Supreme Court is soon to be created by the resignation of Justice Samuel Nelson. Much interest is manifested in legal circles as to the succession, for which Wm. M. Evarts, of this city, and Ward Hunt, one of the Judges of the New York Court of Appeals, are prominent candidates.

ARRIVED.

The steamer America, from Bremen, arrived to-day, and reports passing several large icebergs.

A WRIT OF ERROR

and stay of proceedings have been issued in the case of Owen Hood, under sentence of death.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of Wm. R. Merriam, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District of the State of New York, took place this evening from St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church. A large delegation from the Grand Lodge of the State and nearly every lodge in this city and Brooklyn were present. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Watson, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State, assisted by Deputy Grand Master Autbon. The funeral of Past Grand Master Holmes will take place next Wednesday, from Grace Church. The Grand Lodge and all the subordinate lodges have been summoned to attend.

RELEASED.

The rectifying establishment of Trott & Renny, in Brooklyn, seized on charges of fraud, has been released, the charges not being sustained.

THE CITY EXPRESSMEN

have adopted a memorial to Congress, praying for the repeal of all laws taxing gross receipts, or that they be placed on the same footing with cartmen.

FEMALE SUICIDES.

Two instances of suicides by women, with razors, are recorded to-day—Eliza Geary, aged fifty-six, residing in Jersey City, and Mary Hedges, a young lady of Sag Harbor. The abdomen was cut open in both cases.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society, this evening, was largely attended, and great interest was manifested. Senator Buckingham, Vice President of the society, presided. Senator Patterson, Hon. S. S. Fisher, and Secretary Stephenson delivered addresses.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

At an early hour this evening Colonel H Clobitely, of the United States force, accompanied by three other detectives and an Italian interpreter, entered a house on York street, Brooklyn, and surprised and captured four counterfeiters, Italians, who gave their names as Antonia Cattuca, Mairo Bolafre, and Geo. Bogodo. Counterfeiting implements and a large number of bogus three and five-cent nickel pieces were found on the premises. While the prisoners were being taken to the police station Bogodo tripped the officer and escaped, leaving his coat in the grasp of the detective.

Gold closed yesterday at 112⅛@112¼.

A man named Gfone involved himself in serious difficulty by appearing as a witness for an alien in a naturalization case, without having any knowledge of the applicant for citizenship.

The investigation by the Legislative committee in the Weehawken Ferry nuisance, disclosed the alleged fact that the company has sunk three hundred thousand dollars in 12 years.

The Fullerton trial is nearly concluded. Yesterday was occupied in arguments whether the letter from Belknap, as evidence of an alleged conspirator, should be admitted.

It is stated that the proposed tunnel under North and East rivers, a bill to legalize which has passed the United States Senate, will cross New York under Chambers street. The rivers are each from 50 to 60 feet deep at the point designated.

A bold conspiracy to escape was discovered and thwarted in the Essex county, New York, jail, after a hole three inches square had been made through the wall.

The London Economist reckons that the Chancellors Exchequer will have a surplus of four and a half millions sterling to dispose of. The English Board of Trade returns for 1869 show an increase in exports of over ten millions sterling as compared with the previous year. Receipts from the Suez canal from the 17th of November to the 1st of February about £23,000.

The French Budget for 1871 estimates the receipts at about 71,000,000 pounds sterling, including 14,000,000 millions from direct taxation. Expenditures reconed at sixty-seven millions. The army contingent fund for 1871, originally fixed at $100,000, is reduced by $10,000 to $15,000.

☞ A St. Paul paper says: "A lone woman passed through the city yesterday, with an ox-team conveyance, on her way to a homestead, seventeen miles above Alexandria, Douglas county, some 500 miles from this city. She had previously gone up and pre-empted a farm under the Homestead law, and built a house, and went back to Red Wing for her aged mother. She found her mother sick, and, after waiting several weeks for her recovery, it being necessary for her to return to look to her homestead, she started alone, with her household goods on a sled, hauled by an ox-team, a cow being tied alongside. The woman, who is a Swede, did not appear to be at all appalled by the prospect of her many days' journey to her lonely home."

☞ The whaling ship Truelove, now hailing from Hull, England, is said to be the oldest vessel afloat, having been built in Philadelphia in the year 1764. Owing to a peculiarity in her model, which those who are interested in building ships for Polar voyages should study, she has several times, when squeezed by the ice, on occasions when other vessels were destroyed, risen up on the surface and rested there until danger was over. She has made eighty voyages in Arctic seas, and her heart of oak is still sound. Her owners believe with the poet, "Truelove can never die."

☞ Waterfalls of cow tails prevail in Germany.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### E. M. Yerger Escapes from Jail.

JACKSON, March 13.—E. M. Yerger escaped from jail this morning, at 5 o'clock. He was yesterday brought before court to argue application for habeas corpus case. It was postponed to the second Monday in April.

A bill was yesterday introduced in the Legislature restricting the powers to application for writs, and the bill will probably pass before the time set for Yerger's trial, hence Yerger's escape. The sheriff and his posse have been searching for him all day without success.

## CINCINNATI.

### Report on Surveys of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad—Church Dedication.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—W. A. Gunn, Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, has submitted a report to the Board of Trustees which embraces three surveys through portions of Kentucky. He recommends the survey of a central route, leaving Burnside's survey about ten miles south of Danville, through Monticello, Kentucky, and Jamestown, Tenn., thence down Whites' Creek to Graves' Survey, in Tenn., and a line branching off, following the Sequatchie river to its mouth, and finally to Chattanooga. It also recommends a few smaller surveys, and says, with those completed the best general location of Cincinnati to Chattanooga can be determined.

The St. Louis German Catholic Church was consecrated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The procession was one of the largest ever seen in this city on a similar occasion. Edward Purcell officiated, assisted by other priests

The joint committee of the Ohio State State Legislature, accompanied by the Mayor and other city officials, made an annual visit to the Longview Lunatic Asylums on Saturday.

## THAT NAME.

### The Truth of History Knocks Paddy

[From the Paducah Kentuckian.]

One of our oldest citizens, who was intimately acquainted with Peter Menard, an early French settler, at Kaskaskia, and with old Billy Simpson, another pioneer, after whom Simpson's Springs are named, gleaned from them and other original settlers some interesting fragments of the early history of this country, and as some fool in Buffalo is sure that Paducah was named after Paddy Dugan, an Irish squatter, where Paducah now stands, it may be well to put some of these reminiscences in print. Our informant remembers distinctly talking in 1836 with the pioneers in relation to Indian fighting that occurred about the time of the first white settlements. The Shawnees were a powerful tribe of Indians, who held a large scope of country in what is now Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and after them Shawneetown was named. They were at war with the Illini, after whom Illinois was named, and whose territories bordered on the west of those of the Shawnees. They were also at war with the Chickasaws, whose country included what is now West Kentucky and West Tennessee. On one occasion a desperate fight occurred at Four Mile prairie, Illinois, between the Shawnees and the Kaskaskias, who were a tribe of the Illini. The Kaskaskias were hard-pressed, many were killed, and their chief desperately wounded, when he offered that any of his warriors who would run to Kaskaskia, and return in season with a reinforcement of Kaskaskia warriors, should be made chief. The one who undertook this desperate enterprise was DuQuoin, a French and Indian half-breed, after whom DuQuoin was named. He ran all the way from Little Muddy river to Kaskaskia, a distance of fifty-five miles, and, having got the reinforcements, hurried back, while the sore-pressed Kaskaskias battled for their lives. The timely aid changed the fortunes of the battle, and the Shawnees were terribly whipped. Only a remnant got back to their homes. When Paducah, the Chickasaw chief, heard of the disaster that had befallen the Shawnees, he raised a strong force, crossed the river and fell upon the remnant, and the Shawnees never recovered from the blow.

## STORIES OF 1812.

### Two of Them Never Before in Print.

[Communicated to the Lexington Gazette.]

There were two occurrences in the war of 1812, which are characteristic of the Kentucky soldiers of that time, which I do not recollect to have seen in print. The one occurred while the American prisoners were being marched through Canada to Fort George. On one occasion the officer commanding the guard bought some whisky, and invited a Kentucky corporal to drink. The British Captain gave as a toast George III. The corporal drank without hesitation. The British Captain then called upon the corporal for a sentiment. The corporal rather declined, saying, "You have been kind in inviting me to drink, and I may give offence by giving a toast." "No," said the Captain; "give a sentimental toast." The corporal then said: "May the skins of Kings be made drum-heads, and the shanks of Tories drum-sticks, to beat the Yankee Doodle." The British Captain remarked: "Sir, you must remember where you are, and act accordingly." A British Lieutenant, who composed one of the company said: "Stop, Captain, you called for a sentiment, and must not now take exception." Suffice to say, the British officers swallowed the toast.

The other happened at Camp Jackson, below New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. After the British made their last charge on our breast-works they sent in a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the American army, asking the privilege of removing their killed and wounded, which were numerous. A line was designated so far from our breast-works as to prevent the enemy discovering the nature of our defences, and American soldiers placed on one side of the line and British soldiers on the other. While their dead and wounded were being taken to this line and received by British soldiers, a soldier belonging to the latter remarked to a Kentucky soldier: "It is useless for you to continue the contest; we are determined to take the city. We have Lord Packenham, Lord Gibbs, and Lord Keene, and a powerful army, and are determined to take the city." To which the Kentucky soldier replied: "We have on our side the Lord God Almighty, the Lord Jesus Christ and the hero, Old Hickory, and I'll be damned if we can't whip you." Kentuckians may be overpowered, but still they will crow.

## IMMIGRATION.

### Figures of the Annual Report of the New York Commissioners.

During the year 1869 the total number of alien passengers arriving in New York was 258,989—an excess of 45,303 over that of 1868, and 75,399 more than the average of former years. Among the different nationalities embraced in the emigrants of last year, Germany is represented by 99,605, Ireland by 66,294, and England by 41,090 persons; and it is shown that while the German emigration has slightly fallen off, the emigration from England has increased over 33 per cent, and that from Ireland nearly 50 per cent.

The medical statistics indicate a steady improvement in the health and condition of arriving emigrants, the number of inmates in the Ward's Island hospitals being less than that of 1868, notwithstanding the increase of last year's emigration. This is attributable to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in bringing over emigrants, there being 443 arrivals of emigrant steamers last year against 29 steamers in 1856. There were 186 births and 343 deaths on board emigrant vessels during the year. Of the latter 101 were adults, and 243 were children.

The principal points of destination taken by the incoming passengers were as follows: California, 3,806; Illinois, 38,213; Iowa, 8,216; Massachusetts, 5,384; Michigan, 7,218; New Jersey, 8,101; New York, 85,810; Ohio, 12,186; Pennsylvania, 32,155; Wisconsin, 17,008. During the year 2,327 Mormons arrived, 6,744 telegraphic dispatches were received, and sent by emigrants, 9,999 letters were written for them, and $50,549 were sent to the Commissioners in anticipation of the arrival of emigrants. Employment was procured for 34,955 emigrants—nearly 4,000 more than the previous year—of whom 5,594 were mechanics, 17,260 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 738 skilled female laborers and 11,673 house servants. These figures show a slight falling off from those of 1868 in the two latter branches.

### The Man that Wouldn't be Hanged.

[From Le Nord, of Brussels.]

The following incident has happened at Flessingue, in Holland: A wife, exasperated by the continual drunkenness of her husband, threatened him with death. Some days ago she attempted to put this threat into execution. There was but an attic above the sitting room. To this she ascended, made a hole in the floor, and passed a rope through it, one end of which fell to the floor below, while the the other remained fastened in the attic. She then descended, made a slip-knot in the rope, and awaited her husband's return. He at last arrived, and was much surprised to receive no reproaches on his bad conduct.

"There is something underhand here," thought he. "I must see."

We must premise that this scene took place in complete darkness. The husband, whose suspicions were roused, let himself fall into a chair and appeared to sleep profoundly. After some snoring, he felt a rope passed around his neck. He then understood the little trick that was to be played him, but did not move. His wife went up to the attic, and taking advantage of this moment's respite, the drunkard relieved himself of his rope and fastened it to the foot of the stove, which soon went up to the ceiling with a frightful noise, caused by the fall of some crockery which was standing upon it.

The wife, thinking the noise was caused by the fruitless struggles of her husband, ran to the police office to declare that she had found her husband hung. The police arrived in hot haste, and a candle was lighted, when all started back at the spectacle which presented itself. The stove was swinging gracefully in space, and the husband sat gravely smoking his pipe. Instead of a suicide, an attempt to murder was established against the wife, who was arrested.

The funeral of Hon. John W. Leftwitch, at Memphis, yesterday, was the most imposing ever witnessed there. Service was held in the First Methodist Church by Rev. Dr. Slater, and the remains were followed by all the city officials and a large concourse of citizens.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Weather clear and delightful. River rising steadily. Arrived—Lewis, from Vicksburg. Departed—City of Cairo, Wicks, Forsythe and Columbian, for St. Louis; Waumita for Cincinnati; Silas Wall, Leonidas, Indiana for Louisville; Labarge for Red river.

## ST. DOMINGO.

### How to Get There—Puerto Plata—Santa Anna and His Wives and Diamonds—Santo Domingo—Samana—Santa Barbara—Three Crops a Year—Gold and Silver—A Land of Milk and Honey.

### IMPORTANCE OF ANNEXATION.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FORDHAM, March 10.

Here I am, back again, after an absence of four months in the beautiful island of Santo Domingo, the veritable land of milk and honey, to say nothing of rum and sugar, which, by the way, are both excellent there. It is a very pleasant trip of about fourteen hundred miles almost due south from Sandy Hook. You take the steamer "Tybee," Captain Delonay, which leaves pier 4, North river, N. Y., once a month, and after five days' steaming pass Turk's Island (famous for salt) and on the sixth day enter Puerto Plata. Here you are informed by the Captain (a capital fellow, who not only looks after his ship and crew, but also his passengers, and keeps them merry by his numerous sea yarns on week days and religious stories on Sundays), that you will have the best part of two days to go ashore, amuse yourself and explore the town. Accordingly, you hire a boat to take you to the shore, for the steamer lies at anchor in the bay, and, after a pull of fifteen minutes, arrive at the town. Here all is life and activity, for you must know that Puerto Plata is the seaport of Santiago, a town distant some sixty miles in the interior, with a population of about twenty-five thousand, and the collector, as it were, of all the produce of the country for miles around it. One of the first things that strikes you, in passing through Puerto Plata, is the large number of pack-mules to be seen before the various stores, which are at present the only means of transportation that obtains; a railroad between the towns is, however, in contemplation, which will pay its owners handsomely when finished. The houses are almost entirely built of wood, but you observe everywhere the ruins of foundations of the old town, which was built of stone, brick and plaster, and which was destroyed by the "villain Spaniards" previous to their departure, on their last visit to this island. Here that old scoundrel, arch-agitator, and traitor, Santa Anna, has been living since his departure from New York, with his game-cocks and half dozen wives, living on the sale of his diamonds and jewelry, until about a month ago, when he sold his gold watch for one hundred and fifty dollars to pay his passage to Havana, leaving wives and game-cocks behind to take care of themselves. Many of the citizens here talk French and English as well as Spanish, and you will have no trouble to get along with your boatman if you can speak neither of the two first languages.

Returning to the steamer, after having spent a day and night on land, she steams off in the afternoon for Samana, which port you reach the next morning. This is a magnificent bay, about thirty miles long, and from four to ten miles wide, made very beautiful and picturesque by a fine range of hills, thickly covered with trees on one side, while on the other are pretty little islands and a fine sand beach, very suggestive of sea bathing. This bay has, as you are no doubt aware, been leased to the United States for a term of years, as a naval depot, and I must confess that a finer harbor, both for depth of water and protection for ships, does not exist.

At the upper end of the bay is the little village of Barbara, which is bound to become a very important place, especially if a railroad is built from it into the interior, allowing the produce of the country, which is very rich for miles and miles back, to come to tide-water. Remaining here for a few hours to put such freight as the steamer may have for this place ashore, you start again for the city of Santo Domingo, arriving at that port after a run of twenty hours. The entrance to the harbor is very like the one of Havana, having a high rock on the left-hand side mounted by a fort, light-house, and marine telegraph, and on the opposite side a slightly rising shore, the whole very pleasant to look at. Here it is that Columbus first landed in the western hemisphere; the very tree that he made fast his bark to, is still flourishing in its green old age in good health and like to last for many more years. Under its huge spreading and protecting limbs, is located a ship-yard, where boats, sloops and schooners are built for the coasting trade. The city is built on an elevation of about seventy feet above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by a strong wall with gates at convenient distances from one another, which are closed every night at 9 o'clock. Its population numbers about 15,000 souls. Its houses are built like those of Havana—of stone and brick, plastered; walls very thick and ceilings high; streets quite wide, and altogether a very pleasant town to live in. This is the seat of the Government, a republic like our own, with its Congress, President and Cabinet. The population of the republic is about 200,000 and consists of [illegible] the old [illegible] native Indians, mulattoes, negroes, and a fair sprinkling of Spanish, French and the creoles from the other West Indian Islands.

The land is most rich, being from three to four feet deep of pure, virgin soil, which produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, coffee, cocoa and corn, besides potatoes, yams, peas, beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, egg-plants, okra, peppers, lettuce, water-cresses, parsely, and, in fact, nearly every other kind of vegetable that grows in the States, except beets, turnips and carrots, and these, I believe, would grow splendidly if they had ever been planted here. With ordinary care, and one-half the labor bestowed upon our crops, three crops of corn can be grown there, on the same land, in one year! while the sugar-cane can be cut every nine months, grows all the year round, and does not require replanting oftener than once in twenty-five or thirty years! Then, for fruits, there are figs, grapes, pine-apples, musk-melons, water-melons, limes, oranges, plantains, bananas, cocoa-nuts, tamarinds, lemons and twenty other kinds of tropical fruits not known in the States. As to trees, you will find the finest kinds of mahogany, satinwood, rosewood, cedar, logwood, lignum vitæ, fustic, Jamaica wood, palm, and a capital rosin tree, which produces as fine rosin as any tree in North Carolina. There are also rich deposits of gold, silver, copper and coal, which but require the capital, skill and pluck of some of our boys from California and Pennsylvania to rival in mines those famous States. Cattle are plenty and can be had at from ten to fifteen dollars per head for beeves, two dollars for sheep and twenty to eighty dollars for mules and horses. In my travels through the republic (and I have traveled a great deal horseback) I have made a point of talking and mixing with people of all classes, and on no occasion have I heard a single voice opposed to the annexation of the island to the States; on the contrary, the people long for a strong and powerful government to protect them from foreign and domestic strife, and upon my soul I believe the United States could do no better thing just now than to take them into our family, more especially as it will cost nothing; the debt of the republic being less than $3,000,000, and its revenue from customs alone being about $800,000 per annum, which would be quadrupled per annum in less than five years after annexation. The island is larger than the States of Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, all put together, without over 200,000 inhabitants; is well watered and timbered; has a delightful climate; no reptiles or wild beasts; plenty of game and fish including oysters, turtles, crabs, lobsters, and shrimps; free from all epidemics, and so healthy that old people, when they get tired of living here, go to some other place to die—positively there are only two drug stores in Santo Domingo City, and I did not see one in Puerto Plata. After having resided for the last ten years in the Gulf States and Cuba, I have no hesitation in stating that Santo Domingo is far superior to them in climate, healthfulness and productiveness; in proof of which I have bought a plantation on the Ozama river, of 2,000 acres, which I shall at once proceed to turn into a sugar estate.

W. S. K.

### Scalping a Young Lady by Machinery.

[From the Worcester, Mass., Spy.]

A young lady by the name of Williams, employed in the hoop skirt factory of D. H. Fanning, met with an accident by which she lost her front hair, and was otherwise injured about the head. She was down upon the floor, engaged in cleaning up around a revolving shaft, which runs under a table or bench, and a few hairs on the front of her head got entangled and wound up with the shaft, without her knowledge, until so much of it had caught that she could not free herself. Her cries brought the other girls of the room to her aid, and, while some of them were engaged in trying to throw off the belt that turned the shaft, one, with quick thought as to what must be done, seized a knife and cut off the hair before it had torn the poor girl's scalp off, though it had raised it up in an ugly manner, and drawn her head so near that a set-screw struck her on the face at each revolution and cut a bad gash.

### A Wail for the Departing Negro.

"Walton," a Tennessee whangdoodle correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, melted to tears, writes: "Death is playing sad havoc among the colored people of Tennessee. Every winter the last enemy mows a wide swath among their ranks. Poor and persecuted, subjected to privation and bad usage, the aged and the tender are hurried to the grave with appalling rapidity. Consumption and pneumonia are the great enemies of the negro in Tennessee, and do a swift and fatal work. Some little statistics which have fallen under my observation are actually appalling. The poor negro has not yet learned to care for his health. It is very mournful. The colored people are leaving Middle and West Tennessee rapidly. The terror inspired by masked marauders has not been ephemeral or without effect. It is calculated that during the last winter 600 families left the county of Rutherford alone to go into West Tennessee. What a state of things does not this reveal! How eloquent the bare facts!"

☞ Chicago is "down on" all immoral exhibitions, says the Tribune of the 11th. "The Lingard troupe repeated their very stupid burlesque of 'Pluto' last evening to an audience which, in point of numbers, must have convinced the most rabid admirer of blondes that the Leg Business is on its last legs in Chicago. It will close the Lingard engagement this evening."

## DRY GOODS.

### Probability that the Smaller Dealers Will Go to the Wall—Opinions of Leading Merchants.

[From the New York Star.]

The dry goods trade forms one of the most important features in the import trade as well as in the custom returns, and in order to test the feelings of those most interested in the present crisis, we have made inquiry among the retail dry goods stores, in New York and Brooklyn, with the results detailed below. Trade seemed to be brisk, considering the time of year and the unseasonable weather, and the majority of those we called upon took

A CHEERFUL VIEW OF AFFAIRS,

but did not conceal the fact that among their poorer brethren there was likely to be a smash. Considerable reduction upon the commercial policy of the Government was expressed, inasmuch as it is believed that the present fall in the precious metal might have been made more gradual, and merchants thereby have been enabled to work off their stocks at a reduced value by degrees. Gold at 115 or 120 for the next six months would have been a boon in many instances, although there are some speculators of a hopeful turn of mind, who do not despair of seeing gold shortly at something near that margin. The dry goods men we visited were disposed to state their views frankly, as below:

TRADE OPINIONS.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway, say the prices of goods must follow gold; the sooner it comes to par the better for us; we should be glad to see gold at par to-morrow. With regard to small houses, those of them who have laid in heavy stocks at high prices, and possess only a small capital, must go. Gold at par would be the very thing which we want and require, it would set trade agoing with a bound.

J. & C. JOHNSTON, BROADWAY,

think that the reduction in the price of gold and the consequent low price of goods will not quicken trade so much as some merchants expect. The reduction will fall chiefly upon some kinds of foreign goods. If Government resume specie payments, domestic goods are [illegible] for less than cost price. Some descriptions of goods that cost $1 50 are now selling at $1. It would be doubly good for those who hold a light stock when gold comes to par, as they will be able to take advantage of the panic. Many business men think that gold will go up to 118 or even 120 again.

BROOKS BROTHERS, UNION SQUARE,

say labor is a great part of the price of their ready-made stock, and it remains unaltered, but the reduction in the price of piece goods will make a difference to a certain extent upon their stock.

AITKEN & MILLER,

for themselves, do not care, although gold were at par to-morrow, but think that Government should have managed so that the price of gold was let down more gradually. They think that gold at 115 would have been a proper figure for the present season. It will press hard upon the man of small capital. They have to pay for their goods, and the duty upon them, in gold, and it has been hard sometimes to know what they should fix them at. The fall is fully 15 per cent. since stock-taking.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

say their goods are regulated entirely by the price of gold, and follow it. They think there ought to have been a more gentle decline in the fall of gold, and that the Government might have avoided the suddenness of the fall. The brokers would send the price up if the Government did not interfere. Small men must suffer severely, as they have not the same chance to work off their goods; some of them must smash.

HOWE & ELLIS, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

report cotton domestics about three cents per yard down. Upon imported goods there is a much greater reduction. By keeping light stocks at a time, they have avoided much loss.

WECHSLER & OPPENHEIM, FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN,

only buy imported goods; do not think the fall in gold will affect the price of domestics, but will cheapen the imported goods much, as the goods they used to pay for in gold they can nearly buy now for currency of the same amount.

HEUSTED & CARLL, FULTON STREET,

say the reduction upon imported goods since January amounts to 25 per cent., and the reduction upon domestics amounts to from 5 to 10 per cent.

WALTER LOCKWOOD, FULTON STREET.

Imported goods alone will be cheaper, and they will be cheapened in proportion to the difference in the price of gold. Domestics will not be influenced by it. The supply and demand regulate the price of our domestic goods. Some cottons of a peculiar make in demand, and with a short supply, are actually dearer at present. Irish Poplins (Pim's) that we were selling in December at $3 per yard, and in January at $1 75, we sell now at $1 per yard. Every holder of stocks imported must lose.

UNANIMITY OF OPINION IN THE TRADE.

The statements given above represent pretty nearly the general feeling in the dry goods trade upon the present emergency. Ready-made clothing will be the medium of a smaller loss than piece goods, except in the case of those importers who have bought foreign clothing in the ready made state, inasmuch as the price of the labor in making up the goods in this country remains the same. The trade generally seem to be alive to the advantage of impressing upon their customers' minds the reality of the reductions that are taking place by advertising, and we noticed a number of placards in dry-goods store windows yesterday announcing the same fact.

CRISPIN AND THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

A speculative bootmaker in Broadway has overcapped everything by placing a sack in his window apparently filled with silver coin, and an intimation that specie payments are the rule at his establishment. He has a zouave in uniform, with a rifle and bayonet fixed, to guard the treasure. The next two months are likely to be a trying time, but those firms who weather the storm are likely to be permanent. For the benefit of the public, we append a list of the dry goods which have suffered the largest reduction: French silks, satins, velvets, laces, gloves, ribbons, buttons, trimmings, &c.; English broadcloths, Scotch tweeds, dress goods, carpets, millinery, hosiery, &c.; Irish poplins, linens, napery, laces, &c.; Brussels carpets, German dress goods and varieties, &c., &c., &c.

### Death in Gambling Hells.

[From the New York Globe.]

During the past week there died suddenly in this city a prominent politician and a well-known sporting man. He has a brother now in the State Senate, and he himself held a lucrative position under the city government. The papers all published obituaries of him, giving the particulars of his death, etc., but, strange to say, none of the accounts as to the place of his death agreed. One said that while visiting a friend he was suddenly struck down and died; another, that he died in his own house; another, that he fell and expired in the street, etc. The truth respecting this man's death has been carefully excluded from the papers, but notwithstanding this the facts are well known here. He was an inveterate gambler, and at the time of his death was engaged in gambling in a faro bank on Broadway. He was playing heavily and had lost a good deal of money. He had just laid a large amount on a card to win on the last turn, or, in gambling parlance, had "called the turn," and won. The dealer asked him to take up his "checks," and then it was discovered he was dead. Standing with one hand resting upon the shoulder of a friend, also engaged in playing, and the other full of "checks," and his eye fixed on the "nine spot" of hearts—on which he had made his last bet—death came upon him, and without a struggle, or even a sigh, he died. So sudden and so noiseless was his death that no one was aware of it until attention was attracted to him by the fact of his not picking up his checks when he had won.

The number of persons who have died suddenly in gambling houses in this city during the past year has been remarkable. At No. 17 Ann street is a gambling hell kept by a man generally known among the fraternity as "Uncle John." One night, about six months since, a young man dressed in the height of fashion, with gold watch and diamond pin and rings, entered and began to gamble. He was unlucky and rapidly lost his money; then he staked his watch, and that, too, followed his money. His diamond ring was next risked, and still fortune was against him. Then he took from his finger a ring—a beautiful solitaire diamond—and for which he was allowed a hundred dollars. And now he won. Fortune seemed to have changed and was smiling upon him. Every bet he made he won, until his "stack" of "checks" was larger than that held by the bank. Suddenly his head dropped forward on the table, and he was dead.

Of course, immediately all was excitement and confusion around the table, during which Uncle John quietly raked in the checks and closed the bank, thereby saving himself over $6,000 which the dead man had won. On the inside of the ring was engraved the dead man's name. He was a young man of good family, and was to have been married the next week. His friends were notified and took his body away, and it was given out that he had died suddenly of heart disease, while reading a paper at home. Far distant from this was the case of the poor devil who had died in a gambling hell in East Broadway a short time after. He was one of the regulars. For twenty years he had been a constant habitue of faro banks. When he commenced he was doing a good business, had a happy wife, and was on a fair way to fortune; when he died he was a vagrant and outcast; his children had grown up in misery and vice, and when he died he had not a friend in the city, where once he had hundreds of them. The Coroner was notified, an inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered that he too, had died of heart disease; but no effort was made to conceal the fact of where he died. He had no wealthy friends or influential politicians to "see" the Coroner and the press and "fix" things. No one was harmed by the fact being made public that Henry Pettibone died suddenly in a fourth-rate gambling hell in East Broadway.

☞ The last tow of coal taken out from Cairo by the Boaz, for New Orleans, consisted of eleven large coal boats, eleven barges, two boats of nut coal, one barge and one small flatboat containing fuel. It is said to have covered two acres.

☞ Gen. J. Watts De Peyster is the ponderous name of the author of a "Life of Philip Kearney." As might have been expected, the book isn't a success.

## THE LATE OCEAN HORROR.

### Testimony of the British Captain Eyre—Comments of New York Papers.

The following is the substance of the evidence of the captain of the British steamer Bombay, in the matter of the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida. The examination was held in the presence of United States Minister DeLong, at the British Consulate in Yokohama:

Arthur Wellesley Eyre sworn—I hold a master's certificate; I command the steamer Bombay; I was in command on the 24th of January; at about 6:15 p. m. on the day, the light-house at Kanaaki bearing S. 11 E., the spit W. by N., as near as could be judged, I saw a light a half point on my port bow; it was a bright light. This was at 6:15 p. m. Shortly afterwards, I made out two lights—side lights, green and red. I ordered the helm to be ported, and kept on porting until I shut the green light in; the pilot and chief officer were standing by my side on the bridge. I turned the steam whistle on myself, in shutting off the green light, my pilot said: "We are well clear, sir;" my orders were: "Port still, the rule of the road, and we will give her a wide berth;" the steam whistle was then turned off; almost immediately after this I saw the ship crossing my bows under full sail and steam, as far as I could see; I telegraphed and stopped the engines; as she got nearly ahead of me and close to, I put the helm hard a starboard to clear her; immediately after this the collision took place, our starboard bow striking her starboard quarter; the shock was not at all great, nothing more than a graze; I then turned around and looked astern, and sent the chief officer down to see what damage was done and if the ship was making water, and said to the pilot, "I do not think there is much harm done; if there is we shall see signals, rockets, or lights, that she wishes us to stop." [illegible] stopped the engine as nearly as I can tell about ten minutes, the chief officer came up to me and reported the ship making water forward; I then said, "I can see no signals of distress, and nothing can be wanting," and then steamed ahead for Yokohama, as the ship was making water, and I had mails and passengers on board; but while standing and looking astern I asked the pilot if, supposing the ship was hurt, or that I should require it, where I could go for safety; the answer was, "there is not the slightest fear; the spit is so near at hand a ship cannot go down;" I then came up to Yokohama; even after we got here I thought very little of the collision; I had not the slightest idea of the consequences, except that I might merely have cut his quarter gallery off; nothing else; I did not know what ship she was; I remarked, as she passed, that she was an auxiliary screw; I am a stranger to this port, never having been here before.

Examined by Mr. Barnard—I could not see, to distinguish from another object, a man a ship's width off; could see an object, but could not distinguish it; she was about one mile off when I saw the side lights; I can hardly say the time; the other vessel starboarded her helm, crossing our bows; she, by so doing, brought the wind more on her quarter; when I first saw the lights I ported the helm and kept it so until I shut her light in, and she, seeing my lights, starboarded her helm and crossed my bows; I saw no lights or breakage proceeding from or in the other vessel after collision; no one reported anything to me of that nature; the first intimation I had of a vessel ahead was hearing the gong struck twice; I did not hear from any person during the night that the side of the vessel we struck was cut open; I swear that nothing of the sort was reported to me, and that I saw nothing; I knew the other vessel was touched on the quarter; I never left the bridge; I am not aware that it is customary to take any steps to ascertain damage caused by collision of two vessels, and done by one to the other, in the open sea it may be, but not near land, as in a case of this sort; the mode of signaling is decided a rocket and blue light at night; guns are danger signals; there is no regular law laid down that I am aware of. I did not send up a rocket, as it was not necessary; I was not in want of help; it is my opinion that any ship seriously injured and in want of help would signal for it; my instructions are to stop for nothing but to save life, and I did not think life was at risk in this case; the pilot told me the spit was close at hand, and there was no danger.

COMMENT BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Evening Post says: "The testimony which has reached us seems unhappily to leave no doubt on the two points we have recited—that there was gross carelessness and lack of discipline on an American man-of-war, and almost incredible inhumanity on the part of the English Captain." It seems to us that our cotemporary is wrong in attributing to the gallant and lamented Capt. Williams any carelessness in the management of his ship. The sole responsibility for the loss of our brave countrymen, and the vessel in which they sailed, rests upon the commander of the mail steamer Bombay, Capt. Eyre—a name which will henceforth be infamous in the annals of the sea.

We say "infamous," because it is quite clear that Capt. Eyre deliberately outraged the first principles of humanity in his conduct after the collision. He did not stop to see what assistance he could render, and when he was asked to go back to the spot he refused. The senior officer of the English fleet, Capt. Stanhope, had to threaten to "make him return and search for the crew of the Oneida before he would move an inch." Words are attributed to him by a third person which would make him appear a monster of the same class as Tranpmann; but at a time of so much excitement, "hearsay" evidence must be received with caution. We have Captain Eyre's own statement on oath that "he had no idea of the nationality of the other vessel," and it is scarcely conceivable that he would have deliberately singled out an American vessel to run into. He is evidently an obstinate, hard, and reckless sort of man, capable of any act of folly, but probably intelligent enough to know that the consequences of running down an American ship would be more serious to him than if the ship had belonged to any other nation.

Capt. Eyre strongly insists on his statements that the pilot, who was, he thinks, an American, told him there was plenty of room to clear the Oneida, and that the shock to the Bombay was so slight that even the lady passengers were not conscious that anything had happened. Perhaps experienced seamen can decide whether it is possible for one ship to run another down under such circumstances as these. The terrible charge of barbarity on the part of Capt. Eyre is founded upon his conduct at a time when he alone was the master of his actions. His own defense furnishes no excuse for this conduct. It is quite certain that three guns were fired by the Oneida, and that they were heard at Yokohama—while Eyre declares that no sound reached his ears. We have a right to demand justice against this man. That he can ever again be put in command of a ship seems impossible—but a severer punishment than this must be his portion. If he is allowed to escape, farewell to all good feeling between the naval services of America and England. "Blood is thicker than water," said an American commander when he went to the relief of the English in China. What do the English people think of Capt. Eyre's new comment on that proverb?

## DOWN IN THE SEA.

### List of Missing Steamships from the Loss of the President, in 1841, up to the Disappearance of the City of Boston.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

The President, which left New York March 11th, 1841, having among her passengers Tyrone Power, the comedian, a son of the Duke of Richmond, and other noted persons, is in this dismal catalogue, and so is the City of Glasgow, lost in 1854, and the Pacific, in 1856; but we recollect no other vessels of similar character that have so vanished and "left not a rack behind." Consequently the chances would seem to be that as in the cases of the troop-ship Birkenhead and the packets St. George, Central America, Sarah Sands, Austria, Anglo-Saxon and London, a greater or less number of the passengers of the two missing crafts may have been saved.

Such, it will be remembered, was also the fact as regards the Lady Elgin, sunk by collision on Lake Michigan, September 8, 1860. Of her 385 passengers, 287 perished, among whom were Mr. Herbert Ingram, M. P., the founder of the Illustrated London News, and his son. Of the passengers and crew of the Hungarian, on the other hand, which was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, February 19, of the same year, all on board were lost. The Birkenhead, wrecked off Simon's Bay, South Africa, February 26, 1852, lost 484 and saved 184. The St George, which was bound for Liverpool from New York, was destroyed by fire at sea December 24, 1852, lost 51, while 70 were rescued and taken to Havre by the American ship Orlando. The Central America, which foundered on her way from Havana to New York, September 12, 1857, carried 579 persons, of whom only 152 were saved. Of the 538 on board the Austria, burned in the middle of the Atlantic, September 13, 1858, but 67 survived.

The Sarah Sands, which sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta in August, 1857, took fire in November, and afterward experienced a tremendous gale, carried all on board safely into port. The Anglo-Saxon, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race during a dense fog, April 27, 1863, lost 237 out of 446 individuals. The London, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, January 11, 1866, on the passage from England to Melbourne, lost 220 lives, among whom were Dr. Woolley, Principal of the University of Sydney, and Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian. Two instances have befallen during the past few years, when the romantic incident, so much used by novelists and dramatists, of a single life being saved from among all on board a lost ship has really been exemplified. These were in the cases of the Dalhousie, wrecked off Beachy Head, October 19, 1853, and the Dunbar, wrecked off Sydney, August 20, 1857.

In the latter instance the survivor was thrown by a gigantic wave into a tiny aperture high up in the face of a precipice—the chance of such a thing occurring being about the same as that of throwing a pea into a nail hole in the side of a wall—where he lay insensible for many hours, but was finally discovered and saved by a daring fellow, who caused himself to be let down from the top of the acclivity by ropes.

The facts we have named, and others that might be cited, indicate a strong preponderance in favor of the supposition that even should the City of Boston and the Schmidt have been overtaken by calamity, many and perhaps all of their passengers and crews may have been saved. We do not, however, like to abandon the hope that a joyful telegram may yet flash over the Atlantic cable, announcing that those fine ships themselves, as well as those who intrusted their lives to them, are still above water.

## ON TO CANADA.

### Fenian Forces and Preparations.

[From the N. Y. Star, 9th.]

A certain class of Bohemian writers in this city have, for some time past, found plentiful occupation in getting up lengthy and elaborate sensational articles on that inexhaustible subject, Fenianism. The leaders in the movement complain that the press is doing its level best to make out that the Fenian organizations are fast going to pieces; that disorder and mutiny have reigned supreme in the Fenian camp; or, in other words, that the Fenian leaders are playing a Kilkenny-cat game, which cannot fail ultimately to have a most disastrous effect among the rank and file in the great army of Irishmen sworn to accomplish the liberation of their native land.

DISPUTES AND SQUABBLES.

Now, although it is true that there have been personal disputes and squabbles among a few of the prominent men who have been called to the post of directing this great army of Irishmen, known as Fenians, and although these disputes have, in one or two instances, tended to throw discredit on the organization, still it remains an undoubted fact that the ranks of the great Fenian army are yet unbroken, the leaders are as devoted to the cause of national independence as ever, and their confidence in its final success unshaken. The discords that may have unhappily arisen will not for a moment check the course of that movement which has already resulted in the overthrow of the Irish Church Establishment, and the passage of the tenant right law. No; the Fenians are, if possible, more determined than ever to adopt vigorous measures against the enemy, and despite all the croakers and all the Bohemians, harmony will assuredly reign supreme in the organization, and the grand work will go steadily on. But let us, in corroboration of these statements, give

A FEW FACTS

which are furnished by one of the most prominent and active of the Fenian leaders, and the truthfulness of which may be relied upon by our readers.

In the first place, he says it may be depended on that General O'Neil is now making vigorous but secret preparations for a decisive summer campaign.

THE INTENDED MOVEMENT.

The objective point to which General O'Neil is now turning his attention is Canada. The idea of making another move on Canada might be ridiculed by some, but it will appear to be far from impracticable when we state that General O'Neil has been apprised, on the best authority, that he has the full sympathy of a majority of the Canadian people, a great many of whom are, in fact, anxiously awaiting an army of Irishmen to liberate them from English tyranny, and secure the annexation of Canada to the United States. The General has a full and sufficient supply of war material. He has also the sympathy and co-operation of most of the leading men in the Fenian organization. This movement against the Canadas, however, will not be undertaken until every arrangement has been made to secure its success; and, if carried out as intended, the most decisive results may be accomplished.

THE FENIAN ARMY.

The Fenian army of invasion will be armed with a newly-patented breech-loading rifle, which is an improvement on the English Snider rifle, and is considered by some experts as the best weapon of the kind yet invented. Fifty thousand of these formidable breech-loading rifles have been manufactured and are now ready for use. So much for the arms with which the Fenian army will be supplied. But the most significant fact in this connection, and one which must strike terror into the hearts of the oppressors, is that there are no less than 200,000 Fenian soldiers ready to take the field at an hour's notice. These men are not raw and inexperienced recruits. They are all trained veterans, who have learned the trade of war on many a field of blood during the recent struggle in our own country. With 200,000 of such brave and enthusiastic men, armed with such effective weapons, and burning to strike a blow for the sake of Ireland, what may not be done? What opposition could a handful of Canadian volunteers and a few regiments of British redcoats present to this irresistible invading avalanche if once let loose upon them? None whatever. If the plans of General O'Neil are carried out, the Britishers will be driven like chaff before the wind, and the flag of Erin will yet be planted on the heights of Quebec.

NEW TACTICS.

General Joseph Smolenski has completed a new code of tactics for the use of the Fenian army. These new tactics have given very general satisfaction to all the military men who have examined them, and they prove Smolenski to be a man of no small genius in his profession.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

### Three Men Precipitated from the Fifth Story of a Building and Killed.

[From the Chicago Evening Post, 11th.]

An appalling accident, resulting in the death of three men and the imminent peril of a fourth, occurred this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, on the southeast corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue. The men were painters, in the employ of F. C. Johnson, corner of Clark and Ontario streets. For a week past three of them had been engaged in painting the exterior of the five-story brick building, Nos. 29 and 31 Lake street, occupied as a wholesale boot and shoe establishment by Messrs. Doggett, Bassett & Hills, and they used for the purpose of ascending a scaffold or staging about forty feet long and three feet wide, in two parts, suspended from the roof fronting on Lake street by blocks and tackle, a set being on each end respectively, and one sustaining the two stages, which were spliced in the centre. Another man was added to the number to-day, and about 9 o'clock this morning the four ascended to within a few feet of the roof with their painting materials and began work, the distance being about sixty feet from the board sidewalk. They had but fairly commenced operations when a small iron ring in the center tackle broke, by reason of the weight and a flaw in the metal, causing the two stages to part and fall away from each other, precipitating three of the men to the sidewalk, and causing their death in a short time afterward. The fourth, William Johnson, brother of the employing painter, quickly seized the rope of the tackle on the east end of the platform and clung to it. One of the employes in the store ran up on the roof, reached over its edge, grasped him by the coat-collar, and hauled him safely up. The three men who fell were carried into the store, in an unconscious state. William Greeman was standing on the west end of the platform when it fell, and had his neck broken, besides receiving fatal internal and other injuries. He lived about ten minutes after the accident. Next to him on the scaffold stood a young German. He also died in a few minutes after being taken into the store. His injuries were internal. Thomas Flynn was in the center of the staging, close to the others, and next to Johnson. He received a frightful wound on the forehead, just over the right eye, besides broken limbs and injuries which would cause death. He lived until a quarter of 11 o'clock.

Several physicians were soon at the scene of the casualty, but the unfortunate men were beyond the reach of human skill. The Coroner went promptly to the place, and had the bodies removed to the Armory, preparatory to an inquisition. Several persons on the opposite side of the two streets, who saw the scaffold give way, and the three men fall amid a shower of paint, brushes, etc., described the scene as terrible, causing their blood to chill with horror. The bodies were covered with the paint, which was scattered over the front wall of the building, on the doors and windows, and on the sidewalk. Hanging downward by the ropes, fastened to either end of the roof, were the stages, which were removed shortly after the occurrence.

The brother of Greeman was the only relative of any of the deceased parties who appeared at the store shortly after the accident, and he was at a loss to comprehend the terrible affair, the body of his brother having been removed to the Armory. The gentlemen in the store, and several policemen and others, rendered all necessary assistance in caring for the men.

Greeman was a single young man, twenty-two years old, of temperate habits, and lived with a widowed mother at No. 93 South Peoria street.

Flynn was a married man, about thirty-five years old, and had been in Mr. Johnson's employ for four years past. He was from Quebec, Canada, and removed his wife and child of one year to this city last fall. He was an industrious man, and bore a good name.

Coroner Cleaves held an inquest upon the bodies, but nothing further than what is related above was deduced. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to their death by "falling from a platform to the ground, said platform being at the north end of the building situated at the southeast corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, and sixty feet from the ground."

Up to 2 o'clock to-day the name of the young German and his residence had not been learned, no one having appeared to claim the body, and nothing having transpired at the inquest to lead to his identity.

### "Poor Bell"—A Chicago Gush.

Under the melancholy and intensely romantic *nom de plume* of "Walton," a young man writes thus from Nashville to the Chicago Tribune: "You will remember that some time last summer John Bell, of Bell and Everett Presidential ticket fame, died at his home, an obscure landing on the Cumberland river, half way between Nashville and the Ohio. The remains were brought to Nashville, and placed in state at the Capitol. On a pleasant Sabbath afternoon there were funeral services in the Hall of Representatives, and then a cavalcade was formed and escorted the dead statesman to his last resting place in Mt. Olivet cemetery. The United States military post band played on the occasion, and tooted vigorously at the head of the procession. The leader of the band had no idea of doing his services for nothing, and so, a few days ago, after vain inquiry as to who was responsible for the expenses of the display, sued the Governor for a round bill. He hasn't paid it. This is decidedly outside the pale of sublimity or solemnity. Poor Bell was a great man in the eyes of many, and did, doubtless, possess talents of no ordinary kind, and it is a pity that his last years should have been oppressed by poverty, and that there should be actually quarrelling about his funeral expenses."

☞ During a late strike of printers at Pesth, the managers of one of the newspapers invited the subscribers to assemble in one large room, where all the manuscripts of which the journal would have been composed, had the printers not rebelled, were read aloud.

## MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

### Some of Ex-Gov. Seymour's Recollections of Them.

[From the Utica Herald, March 12.]

The last lecture of the course before the Utica Mechanics' Association was delivered at Mechanics' Hall by Gov. Seymour, last evening. The subject selected, "Recollections of Public Men," together with the reputation of the speaker, brought together a large audience.

Gov. Seymour introduced his subject by referring to the remarkable body of men, who forty years ago assembled in the halls of Congress, and occupied prominent places before the American public. These were men who lived during eras marked by remarkable events, who had been schooled in oratory and had profited by the study of eminent masters of elocution. The habits of the people at that time were such that the utterances of public men made a deep impression, and their course was closely watched and keenly criticised. Of his personal recollections of some of the eminent men of that age, Mr. Seymour proposed to speak. John Randolph he characterized as the sensational man of his day; a man of strange appearance, a strong mind and keen wit; in face and dress somewhat resembling one of an old woman. Alexander Stevens, of Georgia, bears a resemblance to Randolph. In disposition, Randolph was sharp, shrewd, impatient, and disposed to be malignant.

Mr. Seymour met John Quincy Adams in Washington, and at his residence met Henry Clay. Adams he described as a small man with a bright, uninviting, formal manner. This reserve he attributed to the early associations thrown around Adams in his youth, when his native New England was governed by a system of mutual inspection. Clay was, on the contrary, genial and winning in his manner and address. In private life Mr. Adams possessed ability to interest from his vast fund of personal observation, and in a great measure cast aside his reserve. He was a man of great strength of will; thoroughly in love with public life, and determined to die, as he did die, with his harness on.

Gen. Jackson was a tall, erect, commanding man, with much of the military chieftain in his appearance, strong willed, and perhaps possessed of a quick temper, but holding his temper well under control. No man of his time could get mad so judiciously. He was a good judge of human nature, and always knew his man before losing his temper. Uneducated himself, and surrounded by able and disciplined minds, he always did his own thinking, and to the last moment of his life exercised great control over the public mind. To this day public men are advised to "do as Jackson did."

In person, John C. Calhoun was not unlike Jackson, except that Calhoun possessed wonderful eyes. He had a keen insight into the future, and was a prophet rather than a counsellor. In speaking he depended entirely upon his reasoning powers. The first word of his speech was the first word of his argument, and the last word of his argument was the last word of his speech. He possessed no faculty of judging character, but fascinated by his straightforward, frank way with his fellow men.

Between Clay, Jackson and Calhoun the resemblance was wonderful. It was because Clay and Jackson were so much alike that they hated each other as they did. Clay possessed a rich voice, musical even to his enemies. He was chivalrous, patriotic; by nature a politician as well as a statesman.

Webster was characterized as the greatest, and yet the weakest of them all. By nature intended for a writer and a student, and yet a great man, great wherever placed. The triumphs for which he is remembered are literary triumphs.

Among men from Oneida county, Henry R. Storrs was characterized by eminent public men as "he from Oneida county who excels us all in debate." Although now nearly forgotten even here, he was the greatest American orator after Patrick Henry. He was a man of portly, commanding presence, with a wonderfully musical voice, only equaled by the voice of Clay. His erratic and uncertain temperament was assigned as the reason why he had been so soon forgotten.

Attorney General Talcott, also of this county, was at times grand in his eloquence. Chief Justice Marshall said that Talcott made the greatest legal argument he ever listened to. Of our men noted at that time only one representative is left, the Hon. W. J. Bacon, late Justice of the Supreme Court.

In conclusion, the speaker believed that the average American intellect was improving, but diverted from the channels where these men sought renown. Then, too, men to be heard must be in earnest. These men were swayed by strong passions; they believed in the wickedness of their enemies. Now men are fiercely attacked, but the accusers are not credited, and we hardly dare assail a political man, for we know not how soon we may be called upon to affiliate with him in party measures.

## ABOUT PARIS.

### Extracts from a Lecture by Rev. Mathew Hale Smith.

There is but ten hours' ride between the city of London and the city of Paris, and yet there are not two cities on the face of the earth that differ more in manners and characteristics. The first thing that strikes you after leaving London is the attempt to get out of England. All is hurry and confusion, and the principal object seems to be to make your voyage as uncomfortable as possible. You may have sailed round the globe—sailed for years—and escaped seasickness; yet, in crossing the channel, you will surely yield to old Neptune. The vessels are small, dingy little sloops, and to each passenger is appropriated a small tub; and although you may not see the use of it when you start, you certainly will before you complete the voyage.

The first thing that strikes you very forcibly upon entering France, is that you are in the paradise of women, for it is here that women have equal rights with the rest of mankind. Here she has the privilege of doing all her own work and the men's too. When you get in the city, the first thing you see is the police, for they are all over; they know when you came there, how long you are going to stay, where you came from, how tall you are, and can guess very nearly how old you are; have keys to your trunks, know all about your correspondence, and in fact know all about you.

The world may say what they like about the power of Napoleon, but while I was there I saw him review an army of over half a million. It took him nearly all day to do it. Now I have heard our men cheer when they see some one they like, but I have never heard men cheer as those French soldiers do for Napoleon, for he is plucky. They know he is a daring man, and they will stand by him as long as he stands by them.

One of the things very remarkable in Paris (and I don't think I ever saw it in any other city) is the care that parents take of their children. They have their amusements as well as the older ones. They have their concerts, their theaters, their booths, and everything tending to amuse them; and whatever you may say of Paris it is the paradise of children. They are thought something of. A remarkable fact in Paris is that the Emperor keeps nothing to himself; he has twenty palaces, but only occupies one of them, and only part of that, the rest being thrown open to the entire public. He has miles and miles of garden, yet he only reserves a small strip for himself in front of the Tuilleries. When Louis Philip was on the throne he had a private park right in the center of the city reserved exclusively for himself, but when Louis Napoleon ascended the throne all barriers were thrown down—all was open to the people; the peasant had equal rights with the noble.

They don't have any milk in Paris except what they get from goats, and they tell me—I don't know how true it is—that the goats know the customers and know exactly how much each one ought to have. In the morning they go around to each family, knock at the door until some one comes, and stand still until some one has milked them, and when they have taken as much as they ought to have, they goat kicks over the dish and runs away. I will not vouch for the truth of this.

The common hour of breakfast is 12 m. They dine about 8 or 9 p. m.; I suppose if they have any supper they have it the next day.

The omnibus system of Paris is probably the most perfect in the world. There every one is seated, and even the Empress herself could not get in an omnibus if it was full, and when they are full a sign is put up on the outside with the word "Complete" on it, and no more are taken in. An American said he had been everywhere in Paris but to "Complete," and he had not been able to get there yet.

Everybody goes to Paris. Now if you want to go to a place where you don't know anything about the language and want to get cheated, go to Paris. If you want to go to a place where there are an endless variety of amusements, go to Paris. If you want to go to a place where you must not look at what you eat, but shut your eyes and choke it down, go to Paris, but if you want to see great and learned men, do not go to France.

### The Underground Treasures of Utah.

[Salt Lake Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Within twenty seven miles of this city, in Little Cottonwood Canon, mining is going on that surprises every one acquainted with the facts. A few miners from Michigan went there over a year ago, and struck some of the richest silver leads that have been developed in the Rocky Mountains. They have no smelting furnaces, no stamping mills, but a dozen men are taking out ten tons a day, on which they get $100 a ton at the mountain. This is sent to California, and though the freight is $75 a ton, they realize a handsome return.

For the last forty-eight hours there has been considerable stir in the city from the exhibition of two great bricks of silver taken from the southern part of the Territory. A Mr. Vermillion, of St. Joseph, Mo., brought in those two bricks of 945 fine, weighing respectively seventy and seventy-four pounds. Meadow Valley is southwest of this city, and by the circuitous mail route counts up 330 miles. The country is full of the precious ores, and has been known to be so for years by the Mormons, but no one would touch them till the adventurous Gentiles from Missouri, and more recently from California, stepped forward to make the mountains disgorge their treasures.

The severe country, about 150 miles from here, is also divulging its treasures, and the returns are very satisfactory. The truth is, Utah abounds in silver and gold, and now that the market for the agricultural resources of the country is closed by the railroad, the people seem determined to live by mining. Brigham is said to have consented to the change, but I am doubtful of this, for none know better than he that the influx of a foreign population would be disastrous to his position.

☞ The Galveston News, of a late date, says: "There are large quantities of cotton on the Sabine and Neuces rivers, awaiting a rise. The Trinity is still low, and no prospect of an immediate rise. The condition of the eastern rivers will doubtless divert some trade from Galveston. Very much anxiety is felt in regard to the rivers. A large proportion of the cotton on the Lower Trinity will be hauled to the depots, and the remainder will await a spring rise. From the present indications we think the receipts will be light from this time forward, as planters will have need of all their hands and stock upon the plantations."

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.
[illegible]
THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.
[illegible]
THE WEEKLY.
[illegible]
PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
(Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.)
Daily Courier-Journal.
[illegible]
Weekly Courier-Journal.
[illegible]
Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

The population of Covington in 1830 was 450.

J. H. Kirk, sheriff of Marion county, is seriously ill.

Keene's tobacco warehouse in Warsaw is nearly finished.

The French contract for Kentucky tobacco this year is 7,000 hhds.

The hemp market in Lexington is reported dull, and sales are made at $7.

Elder John Curd declines the Radical nomination for sheriff of Fayette county.

Mrs. Sally Moss, an estimable lady of Henderson county, died on the 9th inst. at the age of 78 years.

Col. Stoddard Johnson has been appointed Quartermaster General of the State, vice Gen. Wolford, resigned.

The trial of the Hatchetts and Wilsons for rape, now in jail at Lebanon, will take place in Springfield on Wednesday.

Warsaw has difficulty in finding a lamplighter at $75 per year, the old incumbent having been starved into resigning.

A project is on foot in Lexington to purchase the old fair ground property for the purpose of converting it into a public park.

J. J. Turner, of Adair county, is in jail at Lebanon on the charge of obtaining goods from Spalding & Carlisle under false pretenses.

One of the tall furnace stacks of Swift's rolling-mill, in Newport, was blown down on Friday morning. An old man, named Patrick Mullin, was instantly killed.

J. W. Thornberry has been elected president, and Messrs. T. L. Lee, L. W. Emery, Jno. Q. A. King and A. A. Trimble directors of the McCracken County Fair Association.

The amount of internal revenue collected in the Sixth (Covington) district, for the month of February, exceeded the collection in the Fifth (Louisville) district during the same month by $40,000.

The First Presbyterian Church of Covington has abolished the rented pew system, and will depend hereafter solely upon voluntary contributions for means to defray the entire expenses of the church.

Wm. Warfield, Esq., of Fayette, has sold his fine bull calf, London Duke 6, to J. M. Vanmeter for $1,000. This calf is out of the celebrated cow, London Duchess 2, the winner of so many prizes for the past four years.

Wm. C. Hawkins was struck blind in Elizabethtown a few days ago. This is the culmination of a series of misfortunes. He was burned out of his home during the conflagration in that place a few months since, and has been attacked with dropsy.

A young woman named Brooks, living near Ghent, recently gave birth to a child, which event the girl and her family endeavored to conceal. The infant was shortly afterwards found in the yard dead, and the mother now rests under the charge of infanticide.

Two men, named Thomas and Lodge, have been arrested and lodged in jail at Bowling Green, charged with breaking into the store of Larkin Wadkins, at Greenhill. Their depredations have extended over a period of three years. A large quantity of stolen goods was found in their possession, and any number of skeleton keys.

Commodore, the distinguished thoroughbred stallion, died on last Saturday morning at the farm of Miles Kelly, Esq., near Bowling Green, being aged twenty-six years. Commodore was bred by John Minor Botts, of Virginia; was half brother to Lexington, having been sired by Boston. No horse in America possessed a purer pedigree. He was distinguished as a racer, and several of his progeny won honors on the turf. His loss will be regretted by all lovers of fine horses.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Eufaula, Ala., has two negro Aldermen.

Coal is selling in Little Rock at eighty cents a bushel.

Corinth, Miss., has seven saloons and one daily prayer meeting.

There has been no court held in Navarro county, Texas, for two years.

A thief in Chattanooga the other day stole an overcoat from a deaf mute.

"Lamp-bearers" are the latest adjunct to fashionable weddings in Missouri.

It is proposed to establish an ice manufacturing company in Jackson, Tenn.

The Georgia Medical Society meets in Macon on the second Monday in April.

Ten decrees of divorce were granted in the St. Louis Circuit Court on Thursday last.

Little Rock, Arkansas, is anxious for a Young Men's Christian Association. It needs it badly.

The Christian church at Columbus, Miss., was robbed the other day of altar cloths and several other things.

Prof. Gathright's male institute at Columbus, Miss., recently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt upon its old site.

Railroad accidents, attended with more or less fatal results, are of daily occurrence in the South.

Alabama has nine hundred and sixteen miles of railroad, the total assessed value of which is $11,096,701.

A new city gas company is being organized in Tallahassee, Fla., with a capital of $100,000, in shares of $100 each.

A company formed of Kentuckians are about putting up, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., an extensive steam flouring mill.

Thomas Diggs, a negro member of the Alabama Legislature, was robbed in Montgomery, the other night, of $400.

A sale of leaf tobacco at Richmond, at $151 per one hundred pounds, is mentioned as the highest figure of the season.

John W. Garrett has just given five thousand dollars, and his mother five thousand, to Dr. Leyburn's church, Baltimore.

The Irishmen of Richmond are reorganizing the Hibernian Society, and intend to celebrate the memorable 17th in the good old style.

A soap-making firm at Mobile is importing soda-ash from England, and find it cheaper, by thirty-three per cent., than if purchased in New York.

A committee of the Seneca County (Ohio) Southern Emigration Society is now in East Tennessee looking for a suitable location to establish a colony.

An East Tennessee hotel keeper buys all his poultry and vegetables by weight. He recommends that as the most equitable and satisfactory way of dealing.

In a personal rencounter at Eatonton, Ga., on Tuesday last, T. G. Perryman was shot and instantly killed by Sandy Suther. Both were citizens of Putnam county.

Silas H. Sheffield shot and killed Charles H. Varn, in Colquitt, Miller county, Ga., on Saturday last. The difficulty grew out of the election of a justice of the peace.

The jail at Starksville, Miss., is described as being difficult to get in but easy to get out of, consisting in fact of a series of big holes with a few bricks scattered around them.

The fruit crop has only been partially injured in Tennessee. The wheat crop has been "frozen out" in some neighborhoods, but is not badly hurt. The same may be said of Georgia.

A gentleman of Columbus, Ga., the other day, who has great patience and is fond of making minute observations, timed the pace of a snail. It made seventy inches in sixty minutes.

The practice of "shysters" drumming up cases at the station-house in Memphis, which under the old regime was so prevalent, has been quite effectually "squelched" by the new police regulations.

"Thank God, my constituents can't read!" was the devout ejaculation of the Reverend Representative Whittemore, when the report of the committee, in his case, was laid before the House. So says the Charleston News.

In the Vicksburg Criminal Court, last week, Robert Woods was convicted of killing his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of April. Ned Gaitor, convicted for killing a colored man named Oakey, was sentenced to be hung on the 6th of May.

Two men in Chambers county, Ala., have been trying to swap wives for some time, but a difference as to who should pay for a year's feed for a cow which one of the men was to give the other as "boot," has prevented a consummation of the trade.

Mr. Valley White, a young man of seventeen years, shot and killed a negro on his place on Saturday week, near West Point, Miss. The negro had disobeyed a positive order, and when reprimanded, used very insulting language, with the above result.

While the trial of the McCoys for the murder of Antoin Mitchell was progressing at Liberty, Miss., the other day, a man by the name of Welsh rode up and attempted to kill a negro witness for the prosecution. He then attempted to escape, but was shot and killed.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Horticultural Society was held in Richmond on Thursday night, in the hall of the House of Delegates. Hugh Blair Grigsby, Esq., delivered the inaugural address, his subject being "Some of our Past Historic Periods Bearing upon the Future."

The grand jury of the Criminal Court in session in Memphis, has taken up the question of licensing gambling houses and houses of ill-fame. A number of the proprietors of these establishments have been interviewed in regard to the recent action of the police in making forcible entrance.

The Florida Assembly lately passed a resolution of impeachment against James T. Magbee, Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of that State, for high crimes and misdemeanors, malfeasance and incompetency in office. The charges are embraced in five separate articles, and will fully substantiate the offenses necessary for impeachment.

William S. Buck made a desperate effort to kill Dr. George Hadfield, in Jackson, Miss., on Sunday evening last. He fired four shots at the doctor, one entering the head and the other penetrating the left shoulder. Buck surrendered himself. Hadfield is from Cincinnati, and went to Jackson with a lot of horses. His wounds, though very severe, are not necessarily dangerous.

The rule recently made by Judge Trigg, of the United States Court, at Knoxville, is of interest: "Upon the report of Alex. T. Bradley, Esq., Register, it is ordered by the Court that all petitioners in bankruptcy whose petitions were filed prior to January 1, 1869, and in whose cases there is no opposition, do proceed immediately to take such steps as are required by law in order to obtain a final discharge, and in default thereof for thirty days, their petitions shall be subject to dismissal."

A serious affair occurred in St. Charles, Missouri, on Thursday last, which resulted in the wounding of Charles Lyons, of that place, by a young man named Rogers, from Ohio. The facts of the case were that Rogers left his overcoat lying on a chair, and Lyons was in the act of taking it, when Rogers laid hold of him and demanded it, whereat Lyons pulled out a revolver and cocked it, but before he had time to fire Rogers jerked it from him and shot Lyons in the shoulder, inflicting quite an ugly wound.

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We publish elsewhere this morning a communication touching the Insane Asylum at Hopkinsville in this State, which conveys a well merited compliment to that excellent institution. The initials of the writer, "D. L. D.", will be recognized as those of Miss Dix, the distinguished philanthropist, who recently visited the Asylum at Hopkinsville, and who is now in this city, the guest of the Rev. Mr. Heywood.

General Grant declared last Friday that he was "decidedly in favor of the confirmation of Judge Bradley as Associate Justice, and did not intend to withdraw his name." This declaration is highly creditable to General Grant. It shows that he is not the man to back out of a fair trade. Having given Bradley the nomination to the Supreme bench for the title deeds to that beautiful villa at Long Branch, the very least the President can do is to stick to the bargain and insist upon its ratification by the Senate. If the nomination is withdrawn, of course Bradley will want to withdraw the villa, which wouldn't do at all, you know.

As has already been announced, Mr. Samuel F. Wilson, for a long time the chief writing editor of the New Orleans Picayune, died in that city last Saturday, at the age of sixty-five. The telegraph gives us none of the particulars of his illness or of his death. We know, however, that he had been ill for some time, and that his friends despaired of his recovery at least two weeks ago. Mr. Wilson was a most genial, warm-hearted gentleman, and had many personal friends throughout the Southwest. He was a writer of marked ability, and he gave to the editorial columns of the Picayune a force and an influence which few newspapers possess.

No one need be surprised if Whittemore is returned to Congress. Bad as he is, he is probably no worse than nine tenths of the voters in his district, where suffrage is pretty much confined to "rag, tag, and bobtail." In South Carolina "universal suffrage" means the enfranchisement of the ignorance and the disfranchisement of the intelligence of the State. The ballot-box is actually dragged in the mud; and there is no such thing as responsibility among the electors. Whittemore is a type of the prevailing system. If he were a better man he would not have got into Congress in the first place. But, having proved himself a scoundrel, his re-election by an increased majority would seem to be an inevitable consequence of Radical policy and logic.

Has the Cincinnati Times no reverence for its political gods and godlings? Hear how it talks of Fish and Grant: "An effort is being made among the conservative Republicans of New York to secure the nomination of Secretary Fish for Governor of that State. This movement meets with objection, on the ground that it would be hard for General Grant to supply his place with another stick of Cabinet timber altogether so useless and unfit. But, with his powers of discrimination in this regard, it is likely that if the equal of Mr. Fish exists in the country General Grant would find him." That must be a melancholy state of things, in which the President and the strongest man in his Cabinet are cut up thus by the organs of their own party. Fish is a sardine and Grant is no whale, but a sense of decency should prompt the Radical press to say so as seldom as possible.

The Hon. J. S. Golladay complains very earnestly, and perhaps very justly, at what he considers the hasty prejudgment of his case by the Democratic press of Kentucky. He admits the indiscretion which he perpetrated when he threw up his seat, but claims that it should not be considered a confession, inasmuch as it did not stop the progress of the investigation and was accompanied by an announcement of his intention to be a candidate for re-election. He also says that no proof whatever has yet been adduced against him, nor can be, and adds that he is able to produce letters from prominent Democrats in his district asking the appointment which is now brought to question. All this is plausible enough, and we have no right, and certainly no desire, to contradict it. We trust he may be able to establish his innocence to the satisfaction of all the world. If he does he will satisfy no part of it so much as the Democracy of Kentucky.

It turns out that it is not impossible for a Southern Radical Congressman to be just and to speak the truth. Mr. A. A. C. Rogers, of Arkansas, has illustrated this fact in a very handsome manner, and he deserves for it the applause of all good men. In a speech in the House, last Saturday, he declared that he did not believe the stories of Kuklux outrages in Tennessee, that they were invented for political effect, and that he intended to expose and denounce the nefarious scheme they were meant to subserve. In this Mr. Rogers gives the lie to Secretary Fletcher, to the Tennessee delegation in Congress, and to the band of negroes who have been sent to Washington to aid those rascals in their attempt to reorganize Brownlowism in that State, and every honest Tennesseean will thank him for it. He may be unable to prevent the consummation of the intended outrage, but his efforts to do so will place him immeasureably above the class of men with whom he went into Congress, and he will thus do something for himself and his children, if he accomplishes nothing for Tennessee.

Judge Shackelford, a Justice of the Supreme Court under the Brownlow dispensation, and John Trimble, who represented the Nashville district in the last Congress,—both undoubted and undoubting Republicans,—declare against the threatened Federal overhauling of affairs in Tennessee. [illegible] regarded as poorly off. We hope for the best certainly, but we hope for nothing that does not rise out of the interest of the party which will decide the matter upon the most selfish principles of partisan interest. A wise and just policy would consider the impracticability of trying to regulate at Washington the local concerns of counties and villages in Tennessee. It would consider also the certainty that, the precedent once established, there will never be a lack of applicants and pretexts. But the Radicals consider nothing but how to keep the pot boiling, and are only too ready to respond to the falsehoods of a lot of abandoned and profligate dead-beats who have been or are about to be turned out of offices they have disgraced.

### The Position of the Courier-Journal.

The Lexington Statesman charges us with ingratitude. It says that, having cracked our whip over the head of the Legislature of Kentucky, and terrified it into trotting as we bade it trot—that is, against the Cincinnati railroad bill—we have turned about ungraciously and assailed it for its extravagance, past and prospective. This is a thoroughly unfair and partisan make-shift. We have cracked a whip over nobody's head. We have no whip to crack, and, if we had, we should not crack it. Nor have we been ungrateful or ungracious, for we owe the Legislature of Kentucky nothing and it owes us nothing. It is an independent body sworn to do its duty. The Courier-Journal is an independent paper determined to do its duty. We expressed our objections to the Cincinnati bill freely as we express ourselves upon all public measures. The Legislature of Kentucky, acting for itself, took the same view of it, and there was an end of the matter. The cost of the present session, and the need for an extra session next year, are questions isolated and distinct. They bear no relation to other questions, and other questions bear no relation to them, except upon a suppositious basis of bargain and intrigue, which we neither occupy nor recognize. Every tub must stand on its own bottom. We make no combinations. Our business is to represent the interests of the people as we conceive them, and, in doing so, to speak the truth without fear and without favor. We can not take into the account who may be hurt, and, in truth, are somewhat indifferent alike to methods and to consequences when we feel sure we are right. We have no motive to be the organ of any clique or interest. There is no clique nor interest in the West which has money enough to pay us for sacrificing that large popular sanction whose manifestations of confidence and respect are everywhere to be seen, and whose substantial tokens of appreciation are expressed by a constantly widening, deepening, broadening, extending and increasing patronage. We rely exclusively upon the people and upon the right. We make no bargains and undertake to carry no dead weights. We have ascribed unworthy motives to no one, and are conscious of no unworthy motives on our own part; and we do our editing, as many of our readers do their plowing, after a plain and homely fashion, but always in a straight furrow.

### Colonel Baker's Dash Again.

The responsibility for the massacre of the Indian women and children in Montana descends:

(As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight),

from General Sherman to Colonel Baker. General Sherman ordered General Sheridan to thrash the Piegan Indians; General Sheridan ordered General Sully to "strike them, and strike them hard;" General Sully ordered Colonel Baker to "go for them," and Colonel Baker ordered his regiment to "wipe them out." How these orders were executed is thus officially stated in a communication to General Sully, dated Helena, Montana, February 3d:

> Of the 173 killed 33 were men. Of these, 15 only were such as are called by them young, or fighting men. These were between the ages of 12 and 37; the remaining 18 were between the ages of 37 and 70; eight of the latter between 60 and 70; 90 were women. The remaining 50 were children, none of them aged 12 years, and many of them in their mother's arms. Out of 219 Indians belonging to Red Horn's camp, only 46 survived. Among them are nine young men who escaped during the attack, and five were away hunting. The lives of 18 women and 19 children, none of them more than three years of age, and the majority of them much younger, some of whom were wounded, were spared by the soldiers. Red Horn himself was killed.
>
> At the time of the attack this camp was suffering severely with small-pox, having had it among them for two months, the average rate of deaths among them having been six daily. The remnant of the Piegan Indians, with the exception of one band, upon hearing of the annihilation of Red Horn's band, and fearing they might be called upon to share a similar fate, broke up their camp and fled. It is impossible as yet to arrive at a just conclusion as to the real feeling. The punishment they have received at the hands of the soldiers has certainly spread terror among them. Still it is hardly to be expected that they will be satisfied without the revenge that an Indian naturally craves.

Out of the one hundred and seventy-three Indians killed, were fifteen fighting men, the rest—one hundred and sixty-eight—being women and children and non-combatants. The lives of eighteen women, and of nineteen children, most of the latter under three years of age, were spared by the soldiers. These were all down with the small-pox, no doubt, and to have shot them would have been a mere waste of powder and lead. It may be considered rather strange that the matter was not compromised by stabbing instead of sparing these women and babies, but it should be remembered that the soldier has an antipathy to the work of cleaning his bayonet after thrusting it into a woman or child that is dying of the small-pox.

To show how thoroughly these Piegan Indians merited a fate far worse than that which the tender-hearted Baker meted out to them, it is only necessary to exhibit this extract of a letter written by Gen. Sully on the day or the day after "Col. Baker's brilliant dash:"

> I intend to do all I can to arrest some of the citizens of Montana, who, about ten days ago, committed the cowardly murder of a harmless old man, and a boy about fourteen years old, at Fort Benton. They were Piegans, a part of the Blackfeet nation. These Indians were shot in broad daylight, in the streets of the town. I think I can arrest the murderers, but doubt very much if I can convict them in any court. Nothing can be done to insure peace here until there is a military force strong enough to clear out the "roughs" and whisky-sellers in this country. But I will do all I can with the limited means in my power to prevent a war, or any serious difficulties, between the whites and Indians.

It was not the Indians, then, before whom "peace affrighted fled," but the "roughs" who, under the very noses of the United States troops, shot down the Piegans without the slightest provocation. General Sully tells this himself, and yet he recommends that Baker be promoted for the manner in which he exterminated the one hundred and seventy-three women and children!

But here is the way this affair originated. In October last, General Sheridan wrote to the Secretary of War:

> We have had so few troops in Montana, on account of expiration of enlistments, as to be unable to do much against these Indian marauders, but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and, if where they live is not too far from Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis, we might be able to give them a good, hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object, instead of simply keeping the troops on the defensive. While not stopping the marauders, we must occasionally strike them where it hurts; and, if the General-in-chief thinks well of this, I will try and steal a small force on these tribes from Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis during the winter. They number about 1,500 men, women and children, all told.

A campaign was, perhaps, never more ingeniously planned. Napoleon would have given twenty of the best years of his life to have conceived it. But his genius never soared to so lofty or so daring a conception. "I think it would be the best plan," said the great torch-bearer of the anti-Confederate Mars, "to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and, if where they live is not too far from Fort Shaw or Fort Ellis, we might be able to give them a good hard blow." This was the daring plan of "the gallant Sheridan," and he was informed through Adjutant General Townsend that "your proposed action for the punishment of these marauders has been approved by the General [illegible] [illegible] children, [illegible] the "good heavy snow" came, and the poor wretches were sure enough "very weak" from starvation and disease, the heroic, untamed Baker was turned loose upon them, and they were swept from the very face of the earth. It was a sublime spectacle. Song and story tell of heroes who have gained immortal renown by the shelling of small-pox hospitals, but they tell of nothing that equals in heroic daring and brilliant dash this utter demolition of the small-pox camp of the Piegans. Look upon the picture! Here lies the unsuspecting camp, buried beneath the snow, and in it moan two hundred women and children, gaunt with hunger and festering with disease. Here come the indomitable Baker and his fearless men, tearing through the pines like incarnate fragments of a run-mad thunderbolt. Into the camp they dash, and the righteous slaughter begins, to end only when there are but eighteen women left, together with nineteen babies, none of whom are old enough to tell the tale.

We were about to urge upon the President, or the Secretary of War, or Congress, or whoever has the management of such things now, that Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Sully, and Col. Baker all be promoted for this gallant achievement, but the following, which we have just found in a leading editorial article, in the New York Evening Post, induces us to believe that it is hardly worth while:

> We must express our absolute horror at the cold-blooded massacre of women and children—ninety women and fifty young children—perpetrated by the United States soldiery in Montana recently, and of which General Sheridan has just made a report. None of the atrocities committed by the Indians, as related by General Sheridan, furnish any excuse for this indiscriminate carnage, this slaughter of the unarmed, the helpless and the innocent. There is nothing like it in the annals of our country, badly as we have always behaved toward the aborigines, and it is [illegible] a stain on our history. We had hoped, from the beginning of General Grant's administration that a wiser and more humane policy was to be pursued toward the Indian tribes, and that they would be placed under the care of the Quakers, their constant friends from the time of William Penn. We believed this till this delusion was broken by this frightful and brutal massacre. If the Government allows itself to be responsible for the act of General Sherman, by whose order it was perpetrated, it will be responsible for innocent blood.

As there may be some little truth in all this, it were, perhaps, better that no promotions should be made among the officers named until the next "good, heavy snow," which may afford some, or all of them, another opportunity to go where glory waits them with two hundred cases of aboriginal small-pox ready for slaughter.

### "Kuklux."

The New York Times says:

> Gen. Breckinridge shows good sense, and a willingness to extirpate the last signs of rebellion, by his manly denunciation of the Kuklux thieves and cut-throats, and his expressed desire to aid in bringing them to justice. The South has no worse enemies than those who apologize for the Kuklux outrages by attempting to explain them away. They constitute a very ugly fact in Southern society, and their suppression is essential to the peace which must precede prosperity.

The tone of the Times is a trifle patronizing. But we are not disposed to quibble over trifles. That which is seriously objectionable in such paragraphs is a certain shadowy surprise which they affect, as if they meant to add, "Well, who would have thought it!" No responsible authority in the South pretends to defend the outrages referred to or tries to explain them away. Gen. Breckinridge is not at all exceptional. It is the universal voice of society, high and low, that masked marauding and marauding without masks should be put down, and that masked marauders and marauders without masks should be punished. Society here, as elsewhere, is governed by its interests, which are in every way opposed to disorders. It is the cue of the Republicans to assume a different condition for the purpose of obtaining some color of pretext for their wanton legislation and mal-administration.

On this same subject the New York Tribune, which does not usually mince matters, contains the following comment:

> Gen. John C. Breckinridge, in a legal argument at Lexington yesterday, denounced the Kuklux banditti as idiots or villains, and offered his services to arrest and bring them to justice. This is no more than might have been expected. Gen. Breckinridge was a fighting rebel, but never a burglar nor an assassin, as these cowardly villains are, who, having skulked while the war was fighting, now seek to prove their devotion to the rebel cause by midnight raids in overwhelming force on the cabins of defenseless negroes. His denunciation will do more to shame and disperse these base villains than a brigade of cavalry could accomplish.

The whole of this paragraph is founded on the idea that the villains complained of are animated by some political feeling which can be shamed out of them. They are merely thieves and desperadoes, belonging to no party or class. Some fought on one side, and some on the other, and some, as the Tribune says, not at all. Gen. Breckinridge's words are not needed to set society, whose instincts are sufficiently positive, against such a set of disorderly ruffians. Courage is a good thing, and General Breckinridge has quite as much of it, and of as admirable a quality, as most brave men. But he had no idea, on the occasion which has brought him so favorably before those who have been wont to deny him all virtue, that he was perpetrating an act involving any very astounding hardihood. He simply gave expression to an impromptu sentiment which is shared by every one having the slightest claim to moral or social consideration in this part of the country.

A word about the Kuklux. There is no such order now in existence. Those who claim to represent it are simply bandits. The genuine Kuklux never existed outside of Tennessee, and existed there only to a limited extent and for a brief period. The Government had withdrawn its protection from the people. Brownlow had organized a troop of roving militia, composed chiefly of negroes, and officered by convicts whom he had pardoned out of the State prison for the purpose. Women and children were being murdered every day and night in cold blood. No home was secure. No life was safe. The courts were closed against the people. The few laws that were allowed to remain on the statute-books were denied them. The middle portion of the State was in complete anarchy, and self-protection was the only security within reach of citizens. The Kuklux Klan was a purely defensive organization. It numbered the oldest, best and most peaceable men. Its spirit was judicial, its acts were orderly and its purpose was self-preservation. Through its brief but benign influence order was restored, legal redress was granted, the official robbers and assassins dispersed, and society settled into its normal state. Then the Kuklux Klan vanished as mysteriously and noiselessly as it had appeared, and we pray God it may never again become indispensable to the peace of any neighborhood in any part of the Union.

The late disturbances have been of another kind. As many rebels as Union men, as many Democrats as Radicals have suffered. The Tribune and Times might as well christen the professional thieves and murderers of New York City with the name of Kuklux as call the rogues that infest certain isolated regions of the South by that misnomer. Their aims and ours, however, are different. We, like General Breckinridge, want to bring the rascals to just punishment. They only want to make an ado and manufacture a little cheap political capital.

Among the many enlightened people whom Mr. Seward and the Fifteenth amendment have added to the voting population of this wonderful country of ours are the Cuyckanickpucks, Yakutskylitmiks, Sakiatskylitmiks, Ankachagamuks, Mekutonekutzokorts, and other tribes that dwell on the banks of the Atutvacoolakuchargut, the Nocotachigut, the Kreyuyukuk, and the Unalachlut, in the flowery land of Alaska.

The New York World thinks the conduct of the Prince of Wales, who voluntarily became a witness in the Mordaunt divorce case, is in honorable contrast to that of Gen. Grant, who would not testify before the gold-conspiracy committee. The World evidently forgets that Wales had the advantage of being innocent.

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## CITY ITEMS.

[illegible] a large and beautiful two-story [illegible] and about [illegible] acres of ground [illegible] twenty-three miles from Louisville, at the junction of the Cincinnati Short-line railroad. This is an excellent opportunity for a gentleman in [illegible] rooms, and is situated in the most desirable part of Lagrange, and only one hour's ride from Louisville. It will be sold or traded for city property, on reasonable terms. For further particulars call on or inquire of H. H. Neal, corner of [illegible] also [illegible] any [illegible] of improved [illegible] brick house [illegible] attached, in the village of Ballardsville, Oldham county, Ky., and four miles from Lagrange. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to purchase a nice little farm. It will be sold cheap for cash, or on time. For particulars call or inquire of H. H. Neal in the city.

**Texas.**

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime.

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 15, 1868.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and have great confidence in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. [illegible], knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health is better than [illegible] and I am able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

**What an Eminent Chemist Says.**

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I am acquainted with your formula, and know that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**"Great Rejoicing Among the Children."**

J. M. Armstrong, 133 Main, continues the boys' and children's clothing business, and is now in receipt of a magnificent new spring stock. mal3 o3

**The Great Decline in Gold!**

Gold watches, fine gold jewelry, silverware, and everything in stock marked down to specie prices, at M. C. RAMSEY'S Jewelry store, Fourth street. mar9 tf

**A Voice from South America.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

Away with uncomfortable trusses—comfort and cure for the ruptured. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. del4-eod3m

**More Home Testimony.**

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

Dr. Wintersmith:

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully, MARSHALL FRENCH, 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky. tf

Away with spectacles. Old eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, 120 Lexington Ave., N. Y. del4-eod3m

**JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.**
[illegible] Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. [illegible] South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. ja1 d3m

## MARRIED.

BACHE—DAVISON—On the 13th inst., at the residence of G. Chapin, Esq., by Rev. John H. Heywood, BENJAMIN F. BACHE and MATTIE E. DAVISON, all of this city.

BACHE—CHAPIN—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. H. Heywood, Mr. B. F. BACHE to Miss MATTIE CHAPIN.

## DIED.

RATCLIFF—At No. 255 East Jefferson street, March 13, 1870, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John W. and Hulda Ratcliff, aged 3 months and 11 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of the family at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FIELD—In this city, on March 13th, at 9½ o'clock p. m., of pneumonia, JAMES J., infant son of Althea Denham and C. W. Field, Jr., aged twenty days. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, on Twenty-sixth street, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Cairo papers please copy.

RICHARDS—On the 13th inst., on Christian, between Jackson and Hancock, MARGARET H. RICHARDS, wife of Joseph B. Richards, in the twenty-second year of her age. Due notice will be given of the funeral. Cincinnati papers please copy.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends of the family of the late Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] are requested to accompany his remains from the depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Cave Hill, at 1½ o'clock p. m., Monday, March 14th inst. The ladies' reception room at the depot will be at the service of all friends, and carriages will be there awaiting them. mh13-dt*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Shaking and Burning.**

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chill and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby impairing the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded, not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but not the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but, being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative. mh14 eod3&w1

**PECULIAR ADAPTABILITY.**
**Brandreth's Pills.**

Their peculiar adaptability to all constitutions as cleansers of the bowels and the blood has established their great merit. They restore the liver, the spleen, and even the heart to healthy action when other remedies have been used without producing any benefit. The do not expose those who use them to any danger, being as safe as salutary.

Extract from a Letter to Dr. Brandreth from C. J. Fay, Esq., P. M., Hammonton, N. J.

"In 1868 I was in poor health, and my friends as well as myself supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. But, after taking one box of Brandreth's Pills, I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up twelve boxes, I was a well, healthy man—my weight having gone from 131 pounds up to 152 pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I have retailed three thousand dollars' worth of these invaluable pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving thousands of lives.

"Yours truly, C. J. FAY, P.M."

Sold by all Druggists. Observe my name in white letters in the Government stamp.
fe11 deod&weowlm B. BRANDRETH.

**JUST OUT.**
**CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES**

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None cure so quick. Manufactured by RUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York. No more of those horrible-tasted, nauseating Brown Cubeb things. fe8 d1m&weow1

TO THE WORKING CLASS—[illegible]

**Leather and Findings.**
**G. A. Dempf, Successor to F. Beck.**

HAVING sold out my business to Mr. G. A. Dempf, I take pleasure in recommending him to my old customers and friends. mh13 dt F. BECK.

## PROPOSALS.

[illegible]
CHARLES TILDEN, [illegible] JEFFERSON, [illegible] T. W. BOWERS,
Building Com. Masonic Widows' & Orphans' Home and Infirmary. mh10 eod3t

## MEETINGS.

**Notice.**

OFFICE OF THE LOU., CIN. AND LEX. R. R. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. [illegible], 1870.

A MEETING of stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Louisville, on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. (called at the request of the Directors), for the purpose of considering and voting upon the acceptance of certain amendments to the charter of said company, enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky at its present session. [illegible] M. GREEN, Prest.

## LECTURES.

**Lecture.**

THE Rev. J. F. Callahan, editor of the Catholic Telegraph, will deliver a lecture [illegible] St. Patrick's church at 7½ o'clock p. m. on March 17. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of a new bell. Admission, 50c. mh13 d3*

**Notice to Shippers.**
**Louisville and Nashville Railroad.**

LOUISVILLE, March 14, 1870.

FREIGHTS (except hay) will be received to-day, before 7 o'clock A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., for all points except Columbus, Montgomery, New Orleans, and points on the Selma and Meridian R. R. No freight received after 12 o'clock. Hay will only be received by special arrangement. A. BROADDUS, Agent.

**CONSOLIDATION**
AND
**OLD FIRM RECONSTRUCTED**

**BENNETT & BOURNE,**
66 Main street, between Second and Third.

**S. O. BENNETT**
(Formerly of Wharton & Bennett),
and
**GEO. S. BOURNE**
(Late Wharton & Elliott),

Beg to announce that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
**FURNITURE**
BUSINESS,

Thereby reuniting the two houses of S. O. Bennett, surviving partner of the old firm of Wharton & Bennett, and Wharton & Elliott, now represented by Geo. S. Bourne, the remaining partner.

We will open at once, at the old

**"Monohan Stand,"**
66 Main st., bet. Second & Third,

A large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE and cordially invite the old friends and customers of both the former houses and all persons needing Furniture to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. O. BENNETT,
GEO. S. BOURNE.
mh13 d&w1

**CLOSING OUT A LARGE STOCK OF Good Furniture,**
At No. 12 East Market, bet. First & Brook.

HAVING determined to go into the furniture manufacturing business, I will, on Monday, the 14th day of March, commence to sell my entire stock of furniture, consisting of every article usually kept in a furniture store, at very reduced prices, and will continue from day to day until the entire stock is closed out. Now is your time to buy cheap. The stock must be closed out in ten days. mh13 d3 J. B. DEEN.

**INSANUS TEMULENTUS.**

AGENTS wanted for the above. For full particulars address [illegible]

**C. J. FELL & BRO.**
(Established 1766.)
No. 120 South Front st., Philadelphia.
No. 40 South Calvert st., Baltimore.
Corner Michigan av. and South Water st., Chicago.

BELIEVING the first-class trade of this country will support the manufacture of a higher grade of SPICES than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall keep constantly in stock and make a specialty of the choicest goods in our line to be found in any foreign market, which, when ground, shall be ABSOLUTELY PURE. ja31 d&w3m

**SALT.**

**ROB'T A. NEWHOUSE,**
General Agent
**OHIO RIVER SALT COMPANY!**

AND sole agent in this city for Ohio River, West Virginia, Hartford City and Kanawha Salt of all grades. Office and Salesroom,
**No. 29 Third Street,**
Bet. Main and River. (se9 d6) LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPRING, 1870. SPRING, 1870.
**GLEN ECHO CARPET MILLS,**
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**
MANUFACTURERS.
Warehouse 509 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

We invite the attention of the trade to our new and choice designs in this celebrated make of goods.

**McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,**
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
**Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.,**
Warehouse 509 Chestnut Street.
**PHILADELPHIA.**

The attention of buyers is directed to our large and well-selected stock of
**Foreign and Domestic Carpetings**
mh7 eod3m

**Practical Landscape Gardening.**

I WILL furnish Plans and give advice, etc., for laying out the grounds of Rural Homes. fe21 eod3m B. SCHULER, Pewee Valley, Ky.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**

I AM prepared to furnish persons with every variety of Trees for sidewalks, front of lots, ornamental or otherwise, and will also set them out and warrant them. LEWIS J. SPEED. Office at Jno. M. Stevens', Jefferson st., between Second and Third. fe16 eod1m

—ESTABLISHED 1853.—
**JOSEPH BECKHAUS,**
**1204 Frankford Avenue,**
above Girard Avenue,
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**
Manufacturer of exclusively first-class
**CARRIAGES,**
NEWEST STYLES.

CLARENCES, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close-Coaches, Shifting quarter Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, etc. Suitable for private family, and public use. Also Hearses of most modern styles and finish.
Designs and prices furnished when desired.
Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock completed, on hand, and in the works.
Orders receive prompt and personal attention.
All work warranted. fe28 d3m

**A. G. HODGES & CO.,**
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
**OILS & LAMPS,**
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja22 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY

**A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT.**
**$200,000**
**Daviess County Bonds for Sale!**
SECURED BY
**$9,000,000 Taxable Property.**

DUE in 4, 8, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. [illegible] per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of [illegible] Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky. JAMES WEIR, fe28 d1m President of [illegible]

W. S. PARKER. JOHN F. CROMIE.
**PARKER & CROMIE**
**BANKERS,**
(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in
**Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,**
144 West Main Street,
ja1 d3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Notice.**

THE Legislature of Kentucky having lately passed a new law regulating the [illegible] sales of tobacco [illegible] conform to the provisions [illegible] mh14 d6&w1 [illegible] & CO.

**A Rare Business Chance.**

TO a live, energetic man is offered a rare chance to engage in business, in a town located in a splendid county that is fast filling up with permanent settlers. [illegible] Profits good, competition light, and small capital required. Good reasons given for selling. Address THOS. W. MONTGOMERY, fe11 Th&M6t St. Charles, Ark.

**Bridal Birds!**

A VERY fine lot of Canary and Mocking Birds [illegible], No. 244½, between Walnut and Madison, first-rate singers. fe16 eod1m*

**Hay! Hay!!—Oats! Oats!!**

300 TONS No. 1 Hay on the line of the L. & N. R. R. and [illegible] in store. GALLAGHAN & SON, a8 eod1f Corner Ninth and Broadway.

**Salt—Salt—Salt.**

2,500 BBLS Mason City Salt, in prime cooperage, on consignment, just received and for sale at current market rates by J. JEFFERSON & BROS., mh11 d6 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

**Notice.**

BOYLE CIRCUIT COURT.
Rebecca W. Watson and C. W. Watson—Ex Parte, In Equity.

TAKE notice that Rebecca M. Watson and C. W. Watson have this day filed in the Boyle Circuit Court their petition praying the Judge of said Court to make an order empowering said Rebecca M. Watson to use, enjoy, sell, and convey for her own benefit, by deed or otherwise, any property she may own or acquire, free from the claims or debts of her husband, C. W. Watson, or the marital control of her husband, and to contract, and to sue, and be sued, as a feme sole, or to dispose of her estate by will. March 7, 1870. mh9 d10

**Louisville Chancery Court.**

Louisa Blanchard's Adm'r, plff., vs. Albert A. Blanchard, &c., dfs. No. 22,985.

THIS cause was referred to the Commissioner to report the debts against the estate of Louisa Blanchard, deceased. The creditors are notified to produce their claims, properly proved, before me, within thirty days from this date. March 8, 1870—mh9 d6 THO. F. SMITH, Com'r.

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.
L. & A. Hirshberg—No. [illegible] On petition.

ALL who are concerned are hereby notified that L. Hirshberg and A. Hirshberg have filed their joint petition in the Louisville Chancery Court praying said Court to empower, by decree, the said A. Hirshberg, wife of L. Hirshberg, to make contracts, sue and be sued, and in all respects to act as feme sole. By JOHN T. SWEENEY, D. C. J. J. ALLNUTT, Attorney. mh3 d10

**Notice.**

OFFICE OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD Co.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenberg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April [illegible] town of Elizabethtown, [illegible] fe19 d&wtAp1

**Seed Barley.**

1,000 BARRELS choice Spring Barley, particularly selected for seed, in store and for sale at BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD'S, mh16 d1m Corner First and Main sts.

**Trunks! Trunks!**

WE, the undersigned, have opened a Trunk manufactory, No. 63 Third street, between Main and Market, where we have on hand a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., and sell as cheap as any house in the city. FRANKEL & STROBEL. Remember the No., 63 Third street. fe26 d1m

**Notice.**

THE public, and especially women and children, are hereby warned to keep away from the Bridge and approaches, and thus avoid accidents, for which the Company cannot be liable should any occur. W. B. HAMILTON, fe18 d1m Pres't Lou. Bridge Co.

**Sugar.**

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

**Copper Whisky.**

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 8 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mh8 d1f Bet. Second and Third.

## AUGUST ELECTION.

**For County Court Clerk.**

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh3 dtn

WILL L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh6 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe9 dte

**For County Attorney.**

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh5 dte

**For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.**

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

**For Congress—Third District.**

We are authorized to announce J. S. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh8 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh3 d&wte

## FIRM CHANGES.

**Partnership Notice.**

Joseph Tobe. Henry P. Aulbach.

I HAVE this day associated with me in the stove and tinware business, at No. 132 East Market st., between Floyd and Preston, Henry P. Aulbach under the firm style of Joseph Tobe & Co. Louisville, Mar. 1, 1870. mh13 d1m JOSEPH TOBE.

**Copartnership.**

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name of Merrill & Hart, for the purpose of conducting the Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, at the well-known stand of Melbourne & Merrill, on Main, near Fifth street. They will always keep on hand a well-assorted stock of the latest styles of Goods in their line, and make them up in the latest style. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the friends of the old firm and the public generally. R. G. MERRILL, S. J. HART. Louisville, Feb. 15, 1870. fe17 d1m

**Dissolution.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7, 1870.

THE firm of Wharton & Elliott is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by George S. Bourne. GEORGE S. BOURNE, JOHN H. ELLIOTT. mh8 d3&w1

## COAL.

**100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.**

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call. THOMAS JAMES & CO., Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**
**I. T. MURPHY & CO.,**

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja6 d3m

**Coal! Coal! Coal!**
**JOHN W. BOWSER,**
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

Trade Mark for the United States.

BEST SIX CORD J. & P. COATS' WARRANTED 200 YARDS.

**BEST**
**SIX-CORD.**

For sale by all dealers in
**DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.**
fe16 eod3m

**Murray & Lanman's**
**Florida Water,**

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
ja24 d7&w6m

**MERCHANTS' BANK**
OF KENTUCKY,
No. 176 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

In addition to a general
**Banking and Exchange Business,**
attention will be given to the purchase and sale, for a commission, of Coin, Foreign Exchange, and Government, State, City, and Corporation Securities, and especially to the original negotiation of approved County and Corporation Bonds. Collections made on all accessible points, and particular attention will be given to Correspondents' Accounts. The accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and Individuals are solicited.
J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.
Louisville, Jan. 4, 1870. ja7 Fr&Mo6m

**Cabinet Manufacturers,**
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1856 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities. MOORE & CAMPION. Store No. 261 South Second st. ja31 d3m Factory Nos. 231 & 233 [illegible] st.

**C. CAMPBELL,**
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**
NO. 65 THIRD STREET.
BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale. ap8 [illegible]

**J. L. DANFORTH & CO.,**
**General Insurance Agents,**
N.W. corner Main and Bullitt sts., Louisville, Ky.,

AGENTS FOR

| Incorporated | | Net Assets. |
|---|---|---|
| 1853. | Home Insurance Co. of New York | $4,326,000 |
| 1859. | Lorillard Insurance Co. of New York | 1,439,000 |
| [illegible] | Citizens' Insurance Co. of New York | 691,000 |
| 1849. | Springfield Insurance Co. of Massachusetts | 992,000 |
| 1809. | North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of England—Gold | 14,865,000 |
| 1835. | New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston | 8,000,000 |
| | Total | $30,[illegible],000 |

Detailed statements of condition of each Company, certified by the State Auditor, on file in office of the Clerk of the County Court in this city.
Every description of risks insured on most favorable terms.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency. fe11 eod3m

## DRY GOODS.

**Dress Goods.**

6 Bales pink, blue, and buff French Percales;
6 do do do do Jaconets;
200 Pieces Printed French Jaconets;
200 do do Pacific Percales;
10 Cases Pacific Lawns;
5 do Sprague's Lawns;
5 do New style Gordon Ginghams;
5 do do Batiste do
5 do do Chene do
5 do do Alsacienne do
5 do striped and figured Alpacas;
5 do fancy colored do
200 Pieces pure Mohair Black Lustres, assorted;
200 do Black Alpacas do
200 do Colored do do
Plain, Plaid and Striped Poplins, Japanese Cloth and other Fancy Dress Goods.
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., mh13 [illegible] Sixth street.

**Heavy Duck, &c.**

10 Bales Raven's Duck;
10 do Rocky Mountain Duck;
10 Pieces Mount Vernon Duck;
3 Cases Cordis Awning Stripes;
Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., mh13 [illegible] Sixth street.

## HOTELS.

**SPURRIER HOUSE,**
[illegible]
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refitted and Refurnished.
[illegible]

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.
**U. S. HOTEL,**
Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON............PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED. oc11 dtf

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**
Capt. A. McGILL, Proprietor,
**FRANKFORT, KY.**
TERMS—$12 per week for board and room, including fire. ja25 dtf

## LAWYERS.

JOHN M. HARLAN. JOHN E. NEWMAN. B. H. BRISTOW.
**HARLAN, NEWMAN & BRISTOW,**
**Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Office 178 and 180 West Jefferson Street.
Practice in all the Courts at Louisville, in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and in the Federal Courts at Louisville, Covington, and Paducah. fe18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.
**BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,**
**Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,**
Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE..........KENTUCKY
WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. [illegible]

## REMOVAL.

**REMOVAL.**
**J. R. ESTERLE & SONS**
HAVE REMOVED TO
**No. 115 Jefferson Street,**

Above Fourth, north side, where they will keep a large supply of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. Repairing in all branches of the trade by competent workmen. mh3 d3m

**Dr. James Graves & Son**

HAVE removed from 248 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at whole sale price only. All of their medicines are for sale by druggists. de15 d3m

## DENTISTRY.

**Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl**

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, ar[illegible] durability [illegible] Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed. Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material. Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de15 eod3f

**J. F. CANINE,**
**DENTIST,**

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, east side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

## PROFESSIONAL.

**DR. H. F. BARNES,**
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,**
(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.)
Louisville, Kentucky.
OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Masonic Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street. ja4 d3m

**NOTICE.**

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 3 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 50½ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 100 feet. Over the second crib there was 8 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble Rock, 62½ feet from the second and 87 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 5½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 62½ feet from the third, was 8 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 62½ feet from the fourth and 38 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 80½ feet in the Indiana chute.

W. B. HAMILTON,
fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

**PASSAVANT & CO.,**
140 DUANE ST., N. Y.,
IMPORTERS OF
**Silks, Dress Goods, Ribbons, &c.**
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Trifousse & Co.'s
**PARIS KID GLOVES.**
mh1 d1m

**Ladies, Attention!**
AT HALF PRICE.
A large quantity of
Tidies,
Embroidered Table-Covers,
Embroidered French Tidies,
Bridal Veils,
Black Lace Flounces,
Lace Cambric Chemises,
Lace Shawls,
Black Crepe Trimming,
Ruffled Skirts,
Real Thread Lace Veils,
To close out, at
**CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'**
CHEAP LACE STORE, 103½ FOURTH ST.
fe17

**WALKER'S**
PURE
**HOLLAND SCHNAPPS**
**AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.**

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents, fe17 33 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

**Brandies.**

51 CASKS Pure Cognac;
[illegible] bbls pure Oldham county Peach;
[illegible] bbls pure Russell county Apple;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., fe21 33 Main st.

**Walker's Bitters**

300 CASES Walker's Tonic Bitters;
300 cases do Cocktail;
In store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., fe21 33 Main st.

**Champagne Wine.**

50 BASKETS "Krug" in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., fe21 33 Main st.

**PIANOS.**

E. HINZEN. H. ROSEN.
**HINZEN & ROSEN,**
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS**
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. [illegible]

## INSURANCE.

**Continental Life Insurance Co.**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

**Annual Statement, Jan. 1, 1870.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Policies issued in 1869 | 3,[illegible] |
| Amount insured in 1869 | $[illegible] |
| Annual Premiums in 1869 | 2,[illegible] |
| Assets of the Company Dec. 31, 1869 | 3,[illegible] |
| Total Policies issued since organization of Company | 21,[illegible] |
| Annual Premiums | $[illegible] |
| Paid for dividends and returned premiums in 1869 | 131,[illegible] |
| Paid claims by death in 1869 | 161,[illegible] |

mh10 d12 S. LOEBENSTEIN, General Ag't.

**Statement of the Condition**
OF THE
**Louisiana Equitable**
**Life Insurance Company,**

On the 1st day of November, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1869.

**Name and Location.**

The name of the company is the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, and is located in New Orleans, State of Louisiana.

CAPITAL.

The amount of capital stock is one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars.

The amount of capital stock paid up is eighteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand | $ 2,[illegible] |
| Unincumbered property of the company | 3,[illegible] |
| Debts due the company, secured by mortgage [illegible] per cent. [illegible] than the amount loaned for, as per vouchers and abstracts accompanying | [illegible] |
| Loans at 8 per cent. interest, secured by policies | 34,[illegible] |
| Loans due the company otherwise secured by pledge of stocks and bonds | 1[illegible] |
| Debts due the company for premiums, in course of collection | [illegible] |
| The bonds and stocks held by the company | [illegible] |
| Total assets | $[illegible] |

Actual market value of securities held by the company.

| | Amount. |
|---|---|
| State and city bonds | $[illegible] |
| Ocean towboat stock | [illegible] |
| La Variete association | [illegible] |
| City railroad | [illegible] |
| State Banks located in New Orleans | [illegible] |
| Insurance company stocks and scrip loans in New Orleans | [illegible] |
| Real estate | 13,[illegible] |
| Odd Fellows' Hall mortgage bond | 1,[illegible] |
| Total securities | $[illegible] |
| Estimated reserve for reinsurance on policies in force, as per New York standard | 70,[illegible] |

**Liabilities, None.**

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, } ss.

Joseph Ellison, President, and W. P. Harper, Secretary, of the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred [illegible] thousand dollars of actual cash capital invested in stocks and bonds, or in mortgages on unincumbered real estate, worth [illegible] per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; [illegible] are the above described investments [illegible] for any individual [illegible] assessment of any [illegible] released or impaired [illegible] are the above described [illegible] Equitable Life Insurance Company.
JOSEPH ELLISON, President.
W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said parish and city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, this 30th day of February, 1870.
[L. S.] W. T. [illegible], Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, Feb. 21, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.
[L. S.] D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

**THOS. H. TAYLOR,**
**General Agent for the State of Kentucky.**
Will be found for the present at the Galt House. mh3 d12

**Statement of the Condition**
OF THE
**Washington Life Insurance Co.**
Of the city of New York, Dec. 31, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid up | $125,000 00 |
| ASSETS. | |
| Cash on hand | $[illegible] |
| Debts secured by mortgage | [illegible] |
| Debts due for premiums | [illegible] |
| Stocks and bonds, viz: | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| All other securities | [illegible] |
| | $2,008,717 [illegible] |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Losses adjusted and due | [illegible] |
| Losses adjusted and not due | [illegible] |
| All other claims against the Co. | [illegible] |
| Net assets | $[illegible] |

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, March 1, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
(Signed) D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

**PRATHER & WILTSIE,**
General Agents for Kentucky,
mh3 d12-eod3m 141 MAIN STREET.

## MEDICAL.

**DR. LANCASTER**

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured from two to five days. SYPHILIS cured [illegible] Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, [illegible] resulting from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times the whole charges.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the [illegible] most approved method.

[illegible] many who profess to be "doctors" are not graduates of a college, and have not the diploma [illegible] L. D. diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE Diseases treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1. [illegible] quality of male pills, $5 each—3 for $5. Medical Pamphlet sent Free. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultations Free. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

**DR. GATES'**
**PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.**

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excess. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatment will fully [illegible] [illegible] address on the receipt of two stamps. Best quality of French male safes [illegible] cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

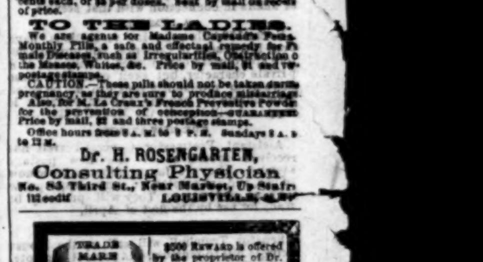
**TO THE LADIES.**

We are agents for Madame Capeaux's French Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstructions of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, Dr. Le Creaux's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—guaranteed. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 12 M.

**Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,**
**Consulting Physician**
No. 83 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.




**Galen's Head Dispensary.**

ESTABLISHED 1860, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1861—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that is endorsed by that honorable body. All [illegible] should avoid the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotency and Sterility, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, and all diseases of the Kidneys and bladder. Female Diseases, including Irregularities [illegible] Dr. Dewee's Female Monthly Regulating Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and irregularities [illegible] $1 per box, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations of [illegible] advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d sts., north side,
ja13 Louisville, Ky.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $5 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, [illegible] SNEAD, SAYRE & CO., [illegible] between Grayson and Walnut sts. [illegible]

DULL, SANKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Mer [illegible] Warehouse, [illegible] Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out. B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. [illegible]

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 1[illegible], north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, [illegible]

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870.

## ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Witch Hill.

There is now on exhibition at the Cincinnati Art Gallery a picture from the studio of Thomas Noble, a young Kentucky artist, illustrative of Salem witchcraft. The central figure portrays a young woman bound and being led to execution. The executioner and four attendants complete the group. The figures are life-size, and represented as all in motion. The composition of the picture is honest in the broad sense, painted with character in every face, and entirely free from any attempt at clap-trap effect. No hooting crowd follows to the death, and there is nothing to distract the attention. The conception is striking in its simplicity, and is a more powerful commentary upon the revolting proceeding than could be written in a volume. Despair is strongly expressed in the face of the victim, and the blood seems ready to burst the veins of her tightly-bound hands. Wretched and hopeless, she moves to meet her doom. It is not improbable that the picture will be purchased by some of the patrons of art in this city.

II.

Horse-Car People.

Mr. Howells recently gave in the Atlantic a very pleasant sketch of horse-car traveling, into which he threw some nicely-cut profile views. The subject is far from being exhausted, and perhaps when the author referred to comes to revise and enlarge his essay for some future edition of "The American Classics," he will not object to a few hints in the same line. For instance, and first, there are the people that never learn the most ordinary rules of car management. They persist in expecting a car to stop on a curve, and when the conductor has rung the bell they always ring again, and never comprehend that they have undone his work. The rule about stopping on the further side of an intersecting street will never get through the heads of this class. Secondly, we have the people who always get into the wrong car. It is vain for the company to put all sorts of lettering around the cars, and to paint those of different lines in colors of the most glaring contrast—these people, who may be sharp enough to detectives in other matters, will continue to delegate about three of their class to repeat the same sort of blunders every day. Thirdly, we have the people that never move up. They sit as inflexible as the Roman Senators when the Goths broke in upon them. The only way to do with these fixtures is, after having counted and made sure that there is room for one more, advance to the spot, turn deliberately around, and then—beginning gently but giving away at the right angle—sit down. If you have sufficient weight in society, the movement succeeds. Fourthly, related to the above are the people that sit sideways, and thus manage to take up a seat and a half. The plan has been recommended to those who sit next this class, to open a newspaper and thus accidentally give them a dig in the ribs. It must be skillfully administered, however, or else the effect is to give a still further turn to the sideways posture, making it a greater nuisance than ever. Fifthly, there are the people who dodge fares. Is it possible! most readers will exclaim. Ask the conductors. They will tell you that it is a vice or a foible confined to no social rank or station, so far, at least, as dress or appearance affords any indication. They are apt to have curious stories to tell on this topic, which not being very agreeable, we pass to our last class for the present—the mysterious people. These are the romance of horse-car traveling, which would be insufferably flat without them.

III.

"Lost at Sea"

is the exciting and suggestive title of one of Boucicault's last plays. It is pronounced dull and stupid by competent critics. The use of fire in a combustible building is, according to Boucicault, necessary to elevate the drama, even if the lives of the audience are jeopardized. All of the playwrights seem to be falling into the habit of thinking that nothing can succeed which does not either pander to revolting and debased tastes, or else freeze the blood by the use of the elements or mechanical and scientific inventions to heighten the reality of the scenes. The telegraph, locomotive, fire and water, have all been impressed by Boucicault and others to give additional force to certain situations in plays, as if an audience could not enjoy a performance in which there was not a sickening horror. The wit, humor, by-play, incident and action of the standard old English comedy is replaced by the ingenuity of a stage carpenter and the property man, who, with his hammer, nails, paint, fire and lights, now makes a mechanical effect try to take the place of one of Sheridan's wittiest speeches; and we see a play meager in plot, stupid in dialogue, and totally devoid of anything like a touch of nature, taking possession of the boards, that an audience may be worked up by the prospect of a man being mangled by a locomotive, a young woman's mind kept on the rack of anxiety while waiting in a telegraph office for a dispatch, or the probability of a house (on the stage) taking fire when fire is applied to it. It cannot be true that the public taste requires or craves these unnatural appeals. These mechanical effects, or the most elaborately prepared property, certainly cannot move men like the eloquence of voice, manner, gesture and language in the actor of genius. For instance, "Rip Van Winkle," striving to recall himself to the remembrance of his daughter "Minnie," is certainly a more touching, a more powerful, appeal to our feelings than the listening to the shriek of the coming locomotive or the tick of the telegraphic instrument, simply because one is a natural and the other a mechanical appeal—one touches our sympathies, the other merely excites our apprehensions. Unfortunately, too much of the spirit of the current drama is based upon the supposition that people like to have their taste played upon, and everything which can alarm or harrow up the mind is, therefore, legitimate; hence, spectacles, like trapeze performances, have the exaggerated reputation of "drawing well" because of the actual and visible danger involved. Until a healthier tone prevails, the admirers of the legitimate must despair of a reform.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### One Week More—A Word of Warning—Sunday Work—Election of Congressmen—Adjutant General—Green and Barren River Navigation—A Queer Petition—The State a Silent Partner — Female Suffrage — The Farmer Murder Case.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM No. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, March 12.

The attendance both in Senate and House of Representatives this morning was pretty fair, especially when the day is considered together with the fact that the session is drawing so near its close. One week more will conclude practically the legislation of the session. The meeting on Monday, judging from the past, will be attended by very few members, and, beyond the necessary formalities incidental to the close of a legislative session, nothing will be done.

A WORD OF WARNING.

The week preceding adjournment is the time offering the best prospects of success, and for that reason usually selected by those having doubtful bills to get them through the Legislature. Then in the hurry of legislation matters are not likely to be so closely scrutinized as before, and then too there is the chance that those most concerned in preventing the passage of the proposed measures, imagining that there is no further necessity for their remaining at the State capital, will have gone home. The only safe course for members is to remain at the post of duty to the very last. No contingency will excuse a Representative who suffers an obnoxious measure to go through the Legislature unopposed on the plea either of ignorance as to its nature or of absence.

SUNDAY WORK.

Nothing is ever done on the day of adjournment beyond the signing of bills by the Speakers, and going through the formality of adjournment. The day's session is indeed always closed in time to admit of members leaving on the early trains. The day preceding that of adjournment is necessarily one of hard work to the clerks in getting bills ready for signature. Now, as the 21st instant, the day designated by joint resolution of the two houses for adjournment, falls on Monday, the clerical attaches of the Legislature will be compelled to labor unceasingly all day Sunday. There is some talk of extending the session a day further on this account among legislators of tender consciences. What a hardship it would be to require such exemplary individuals as Mike Christmas and Tom Pettit to do anything on Sunday but go to church and read good books.

THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

The special committee of nine—one from each Congressional district—appointed by the House a short time since, have prepared a very important bill in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress. It proposes so to amend the act fixing the time that new members shall be elected not in November, but at the general election, on the first Monday in August, 1871, and every two years thereafter. I have little or no doubt the bill will be enacted into a law. Such an arrangement will not only save the trouble and expense of a separate election, but there are other obvious reasons why the change should be made. The Fifteenth amendment will go into effect long before next November, and if the law should remain as at present the negro vote might work disastrous effects in one or more of our Congressional districts. A new census is to be taken during the present year, and it will become the duty of the Legislature, at its meeting in January next, to re-district the State. By that time a pretty good understanding will be arrived at as to how the accession of the negroes to the voting population of Kentucky will affect the political status of the State.

It is hardly necessary to add that no present alteration in any of the districts will be made.

The postponement of the Congressional election from November to August, among its other effects, will probably cause gentlemen, whose ardor to sacrifice themselves for their country on the altar of Congress is even now almost bursting into a flame, to restrain yet for a season their patriotic impatience.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The office of Adjutant General is to be continued another year on its present footing. The House to-day concurred in the Senate bill to that effect.

GREEN AND BARREN RIVER NAVIGATION.

The Senate was engaged during the greater part of the morning in the discussion of a proposed amendment to the charter of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company authorizing the construction of locks and dams above those already completed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Col. Chrisman, from the Committee on Claims, reported to the House this morning the general appropriation bill, which is to be printed, and is made a special order for Tuesday.

ANOTHER NEW COUNTY PROJECT.

A bill authorizing the people of Kenton, Boone, and Gallatin to vote upon the formation of a new county out of portions of the three was reported to-day, but action upon it deferred to Tuesday next.

A QUEER PETITION.

Rather queer applications for assistance or relief are sometimes made to legislative bodies, but about the most singular thing of the sort that has come under your correspondent's notice was a petition from an unfortunate individual, whose grievance it seems is to be tried every now and then for lunacy, praying the Legislature to enact a law exempting him for the future from such annoyance. The petition, extending over some forty closely-written pages, somehow got into the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, who, at the request of their Chairman, were yesterday evening excused from the further consideration of the subject. The application is in itself quite enough to place the petitioner in peril of having another writ *de lunatico inquirendo* issued against.

THE STATE A SILENT PARTNER.

The State of Kentucky owns half the stock, or thereabout, I believe, in the Lexington and Richmond turnpike road, and in virtue thereof has, of course, by law, a voice in the election of the company's president. A proposition is pending in the House of Representatives, the effect of which, if approved, will be to ignore the interest of the Commonwealth in the selection of that officer by placing the matter exclusively in the hands of others. This bill actually passed at the afternoon session yesterday, but its passage was subsequently reconsidered and the bill recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The propriety of any such legislation is more than questionable. It is just as important that the stock of the State in the Lexington and Richmond turnpike road, or in any other public improvement or property, shall be represented in its management as the stock of any private individual. It is due to the people of Kentucky. There is a principle involved that cannot be evaded.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Some time ago a rumor was rife here that a certain gallant young Representative designed on the first opportunity to introduce a bill recognizing female suffrage. No such bill has thus far been presented, and so I presume the gentleman from —— has either changed his mind, or the report was unfounded. I very much doubt whether the business of legislation would be advanced by the presence of a dozen or so handsome lady members—but wouldn't there be speech-making in a Legislature so constituted? As it is, the visit of a few pretty girls to the lobby not unfrequently has the effect of a stimulus on the eloquence of some of the younger members.

THE FARMER MURDER CASE.

A negro man named George Holmes has been on trial before an examining court since yesterday morning for the assassination of B. F. Farmer. The evidence thus far elicited is scarcely such as to warrant a committal. The examination will not be concluded before night. Z.

## A NEW ELDORADO.

### Chickens Picking up Loose Gold in Iowa.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) News.]

Nuggets of considerable size have been found upon the farms of several persons in the vicinity of Colfax. A hired man in the employ of one of the above farmers discovered some small nuggets among the sand and gravel that were thrown out from a well. He kept the matter secret, and sold the gold to a jeweler in the city for nine dollars. About one mile from this farm another well was sunk near a barn, and it is presumed the chickens picked up the gold in eating the gravel thrown out, as the women, upon dressing them, discovered several small lumps of metal, which they supposed to be brass, drop out on the table. A third farmer in the vicinity found several pieces; they can be seen any time by calling at his house. These discoveries were made during the last summer and fall, but the parties attached no particular importance to them, and, in fact, were not aware of the nature and value of the treasure found. They allowed their children to have them, and thus the largest and best specimens were lost.

A few days since, Mrs. Carner, owning one of the farms in question, came to this city to pay her taxes and visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gifford. Upon relating the particulars, as above, Mr. Gifford was induced to accompany her home, and immediately commenced prospecting for further evidence. Upon sinking a shaft some eighteen feet, he reached a quicksand and gravel six feet deep. The water came in so fast, and the tools of the men being insufficient, it was deemed advisable to suspend operations for some length of time, when more extensive developments will be made. The parties owning the other farms will not consent, under any considerations, to let an investigation be made, as the indications are [illegible]. The existence of gold may be fully established, but whether the quantity will pay for the labor expended is the only doubt.

### Reconstructing Tennessee.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

We suggest that Butler, Maynard and company give the matter very grave and serious consideration before they determine to reconstruct the State, and then, probably, they will conclude not to do it.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Whatever rights the National Government may or may not have in the way of preserving order in the State of Tennessee, the power to enforce the civil rights bill is unquestioned, and, on the showing made to the President yesterday, the opportunity for it seems clear. General Breckinridge, the other day, expressed in simple Anglo-Saxon the opinion of all honest and sensible members of the late rebel army concerning the thieves and assassins who, under the name of the Kuklux Klan, still disturb certain portions of the South. If the President should find it necessary to use troops for the suppression of these outlaws, we predict that he will receive no heartier support in any quarter than from men like Breckinridge, who fought us openly, and have now honorably accepted the situation.

### Holdane, the Golladay Cadet.

A New York paper has this: "Apropos of Mr. Golladay's appointment of young Holdane to a cadetship at West Point, by which a New Yorker cheated the State of Kentucky out of a gift to which one of her citizens was entitled: In September last, when the boy reported for duty at the Academy, and dreading the hazing to which the *plebes* are subjected, he circulated the report among his classmates that it would go hard with any one who played tricks on him. He wished it understood that he was of noble blood, a lineal descendant of the Hol-*danes*, and that his great-grandfather was no less a personage than the Duke of Toledo of the Castle of Edinburgh.' It is needless to say the youth's nobility was no shield against the merciless crusade of the whole corps. The truth is, however, that the grandfather was a worthy old North River skipper of Cold Spring, who gave no emphasis to the dane at the end of his name."

### The Dry Goods Crisis in New York.

[From the afternoon Commercial Advertiser, 11th.]

There are a large number of buyers in the city from all parts of the country. With but few exceptions, however, they have been resting on their oars, waiting to see the upshot of matters. Should gold remain steady at twelve or thirteen premium for a few days, or continue on the upward tack, they will begin buying, and the remainder of March and a part of April will witness a brisk trade. Many of the merchants are holding out strong inducements to buyers by marking down prices, offering to date paper ahead, etc. When affairs once become settled on a permanent basis, the dry goods interests, which so long have been languishing, will undoubtedly experience a powerful revival.

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, March 12, 1870.

The week closes without anything of real importance having transpired to mar in any way the usual routine in banking circles, unless we were to except that a few small dealers have been trying to draw customers by giving the change for goods bought in silver. This has created a slight flutter among the ladies, who want to get a little silver to see how it looks. The rates of interest have been steady at nine and twelve per cent., with a fair amount of paper being taken.

EXCHANGE—The demand for Eastern exchange has been sufficient to keep the rates steady. We quote New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchange at 1-10 discount to par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. A few merchants have needed exchange on New Orleans, which in round sums sold at par.

GOLD—Our most knowing gold observers are under the impression that, if the bulls are not successful in putting up the price of gold in a few days, the present prices will rule, with a tendency toward a further decline. The following was the course of gold to-day: Opened at 112; at 10:25, 111¾; at 11:35, 112¼; at 12:10, 112⅛; at 1:25, 112⅜; at 1:50, 112¼; at 2:40, 112⅜; at 3, 112⅜. We quote:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 113 |
| Silver halves and quarters | 110 | |
| Silver dimes | 110 | |

GOVERNMENT BONDS—The tendency toward an advance exhibited in yesterday's quotations created a better feeling among the buyers, so that the margins were made smaller. This day's business in Governments were confined more particularly to offerings, as the demand has not increased any since our last notes. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-twenties, 1862 | 113¾ @114¾ |
| Five-twenties, 1862 | 109 @110 |
| Five-twenties, 1864 | 108 @109 |
| Five-twenties, 1865 | 108¾ @109¾ |
| Five-twenties, new issue | 107 @108 |
| Five-twenties, 1867 | 108 @109 |
| Five-twenties, 1868 | 108¾ @109¾ |
| Ten-forties | 104¾ @105¾ |
| Cy 6's | 112¾ @113¾ |

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

| | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 114 | 115 | 114⅜ | .. | ⅝ |
| " '62 | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110 | .. | ⅝ |
| " '64 | 109¼ | 110 | 109 | ... | 1 |
| " '65 | 119¾ | 110⅝ | 109⅝ | .. | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New issue | 108⅝ | 108 | 108 | .. | [illegible] |
| " '67 | 108¾ | 109⅜ | 108⅜ | .. | [illegible] |
| Coupons '68 | 109⅛ | 109 | 108⅝ | .. | [illegible] |
| 10-40 coupons | 107⅞ | 108¼ | 108¼ | .. | 1⅛ |
| Cy 6s | 111⅞ | 112 | 112⅜ | [illegible] | [illegible] |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The past few days have been quite active ones among the brokers. Inquiries and sales were both large and successful. Frankfort preferred and Nashville stocks have been the general favorites.

We offer to-day a new bond—Masonic Temple Co., 8 per cent., interest payable semi-annually. The bond is secured by mortgage on the Temple for its rents and its insurance. This is considered a safe and profitable investment.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 153 West Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| National Bank, first | 130 @131 |
| National Bank, second | 96 @ 98 |
| National Bank, Planters' | 95 @ 96 |
| National Bank, City | 99 @100 |
| Bank of Kentucky | 97 @ [illegible] |
| Bank of Louisville | 80 @ 81 |
| Merchants' Bank | 115 @116 |
| Commercial Bank | 75 @ 80 |
| Northern Bank | 117 @118 |
| Citizens' Bank | 109 @110 |
| People's Bank | [illegible] |
| Mechanics' bank | [illegible] |
| West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new) | 37½ @ 38 |
| Falls City Tobacco bank | 96 @ 97½ |
| Masonic bank | 102 @103 |
| Security bank | 109 @110 |
| Louisville Insurance Company bank | 125 @130 |
| Farmers' bank | [illegible] |
| Western Insurance Company bank | 129 @130 |
| Farmers' and Drovers' Bank | 100 @ [illegible] |
| German Insurance Company bank | 160 @161 |
| Gas Company stock | 107 @108 |
| L. & F. R. R. (preferred) | 84 @ 90 |
| L. & F. R. R. (common) | 61 @ 63 |
| Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R. | 78 @ [illegible] |
| Louisville & Nashville R. R. | 70½ @ 71 |

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| City for improvements, 6 per c | 69¾ @ 71 |
| City for bounty, 6 per c | 70 @ 71 |
| City for school purposes, 6 per c | 70 @ 72¾ |
| City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c | 70 @ 80 |
| City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 per c | 77 @ 78 |
| City for L. and N. Railroad, L. B., 6 per c | 75 @ 76 |
| City for wharf, new, 6 per c | 72 @ 73 |
| City for wharf, old, 6 per c | 70½ @ 72½ |
| City for water-works, old, 6 per c | 75 @ 76 |
| City for water-works, new, 6 per c | 71 @ 72 |
| Water-works bonds, 6 per c | 78 @ 79 |
| Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c | 96 @ [illegible] |
| " " second issue, 6 per c | 81 @ 82 |
| " " third issue, 6 per c | 74 @ 75 |
| " " fourth issue, 6 per c | 72 @ 73 |
| Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c | 96 @ 98 |
| " " " new 5 per c | 87 @ 88 |
| Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c | 91 @ 92 |
| " " " new, 7 per c | 80 @ 81* |
| L. & F. R. R. bonds (U branch), 7 per c | 80 @ 81 |
| L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c | 86 @ 88 |
| " " " (L. B. br.) 7 per c | 88 @ 90 |
| " " " (M. br.) 7 per c | 89 @ 90 |
| " " " con'd mort., 7 per c | 87½* |
| City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c | @ 85* |
| Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c | 90 @ 92½ |
| Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c | — @ 80* |
| Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R. | 85 |
| Shelbyville County bonds, 8 per c | 90* |
| Masonic Temple bonds, 8 per cent | 95* |

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

APPROXIMATION OF THE CURRENCY.—Gold went down to 110⅝ on Wednesday last, which brought greenbacks up to about 90 7-16, and then a reaction took place, and the premium has since been up to , closing to-day at , making the value of the greenback dollar .

The idea seems to have gained ground that now is the time for the Government to resume specie payments. But, that the finances of the Government are now in such a condition as to warrant immediate resumption, is a question, says an exchange, "upon which there is a wide difference of opinion. Those who are engaged in business pursuits, and whose interests are immediately affected, appear to dread the immediate consequences of a transition from an unstable to a stable currency, owing to the shrinkage of prices involved, and it is quite apparent that no small number are anxious that the crisis should be postponed until a more convenient season. It is evident to them that burdens must be borne, and too many who are professedly in favor of the desirable change are disposed to wait until they shall have shifted their burdens to the shoulders of others. Although this is a natural manifestation, it is also an evidence that the return to specie payment is likely to be a difficult one, unless Government shall make its influence known and felt; for it may be taken for granted that a result at once so much desired and so greatly dreaded can never be accomplished, if we have to wait until all are ready for the change, or until all coincide in some one of the various methods proposed. While favoring no crude or premature action, we trust that the financial legislation of the country may be carried on with the distinct understanding that early resumption is the objective point, that the public mind may be brought to regard it not only as something to be desired in itself, but as inevitable. Whenever this shall have been done, and a settled policy established, business, now to a considerable extent paralyzed, will begin to adjust itself to the change or changing circumstances, and, if proper measures are taken, actual resumption may prove to be less embarrassing than the fluctuations and uncertainty of the present system."

We are quite confident there is a very erroneous idea prevailing with regard to the effect likely to be produced upon business by gold going to par or by the Government declaring specie payments. First, the increased purchasing power of the paper currency is in effect expansive to the amount that power is increased. Nor is this all. The effect of specie payments would be to release a vast amount of specie hitherto held as merchandise and set it afloat in all the channels of trade as a circulating medium. This amount is estimated at $200,000,000, and the appreciation of the value of greenbacks is estimated as equivalent to $200,000,000 more. Here we have as a result of specie payments an expansion of the currency equal to $400,000,000. With this expansion the inevitable result would be an advance instead of a decline in prices generally, and in all probability the inauguration of an era of wild speculation. The following table showing the relative value of a greenback dollar to coin at the different rates of premium, from 100 to 200, will be found interesting [illegible]

| Gold. | Currency. | Gold. | Currency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | 99 | 151 | 66¼ |
| 102 | 98 | 152 | 65¾ |
| 103 | 97 | 153 | 65⅜ |
| 104 | 96⅛ | 154 | 65 |
| 105 | 95¼ | 155 | 64½ |
| 106 | 94⅓ | 156 | 64⅛ |
| 107 | 93½ | 157 | 63¾ |
| 108 | 92⅝ | 158 | 63¼ |
| 109 | 91¾ | 159 | 62⅞ |
| 110 | 90⅞ | 160 | 62½ |
| 111 | 90 | 161 | 62 |
| 112 | 89¼ | 162 | 61¾ |
| 113 | 88½ | 163 | 61⅜ |
| 114 | 87¾ | 164 | 61 |
| 115 | 86⅞ | 165 | 60⅝ |
| 116 | 86¼ | 166 | 60¼ |
| 117 | 85½ | 167 | 59⅞ |
| 118 | 84¾ | 168 | 59½ |
| 119 | 84 | 169 | 59¼ |
| 120 | 83⅓ | 170 | 58⅞ |
| 121 | 82⅝ | 171 | 58½ |
| 122 | 82 | 172 | 58⅛ |
| 123 | 81¼ | 173 | 57¾ |
| 124 | 80⅝ | 174 | 57½ |
| 125 | 80 | 175 | 57⅛ |
| 126 | 79⅜ | 176 | 56⅞ |
| 127 | 78¾ | 177 | 56½ |
| 128 | 78⅛ | 178 | 56¼ |
| 129 | 77½ | 179 | 55⅞ |
| 130 | 77 | 180 | 55⅝ |
| 131 | 76⅜ | 181 | 55¼ |
| 132 | 75¾ | 182 | 55 |
| 133 | 75⅛ | 183 | 54⅝ |
| 134 | 74⅝ | 184 | 54⅜ |
| 135 | 74 | 185 | 54 |
| 136 | 73½ | 186 | 53¾ |
| 137 | 73 | 187 | 53½ |
| 138 | 72½ | 188 | 53¼ |
| 139 | 72 | 189 | 53 |
| 140 | 71½ | 190 | 52⅝ |
| 141 | 71 | 191 | 52⅜ |
| 142 | 70⅜ | 192 | 52⅛ |
| 143 | 69⅞ | 193 | 51⅞ |
| 144 | 69⅜ | 194 | 51⅝ |
| 145 | 69 | 195 | 51¼ |
| 146 | 68½ | 196 | 51 |
| 147 | 68 | 197 | 50¾ |
| 148 | 67½ | 198 | 50½ |
| 149 | 67 | 199 | 50¼ |
| 150 | 66⅔ | 200 | 50 |

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.—There seems to be a most praiseworthy desire on the part of all classes of people to get rid of the paper fractional currency, one-fourth of which, says the Chicago Tribune, is palpably counterfeit, another fourth so defaced that it is impossible to tell whether it is genuine or not, and the whole of which is filthy to a degree that makes one who handles it feel as though he had touched a smallpox patient, and in its place reinstate silver coins. Whether Congress goes the whole hog or not in resumption, this is, says the Tribune, no reason why specie payments may not be resumed at once so far as relates to the $39,000,000 of fractional currency. The greenbacks are not exchangeable into fractional currency, and, therefore, the latter can be cut loose from the greenbacks and specie payments resumed and maintained on $39,000,000 or $40,000,000 of fractional currency, with not more than $5,000,000 of the specie now lying idle in the Treasury. If this step were taken it is probable that the most of the fractional currency of denominations below fifty cents would be presented for redemption, because the people are thoroughly sick of it. This would establish a silver basis for all retail business, independent of the value of greenbacks; small silver would circulate; and we should have made the first step to complete specie resumption.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

| Articles. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, green, bbls | 13 | 15 |
| Butter, pkgs | 14 | .. |
| Bacon, casks | 59 | 109 |
| Bacon, tcs | .. | 11 |
| Bagging, pcs | .. | .. |
| Bale Rope, coils | .. | 21 |
| Cement, bbls | .. | 135 |
| Cheese, pkgs | .. | 64 |
| Candles, bxs | .. | 135 |
| Coffee, bgs | 46 | 141 |
| Corn, bgs | 2448 | 90 |
| Coal, bush | .. | 250 |
| Cotton, bales | 578 | 446 |
| Dried fruit | 127 | 298 |
| Fruit, fresh, pkgs | 51 | 129 |
| Feathers, bags | 23 | 36 |
| Eggs, bxs and bbls | 86 | .. |
| Flour, bbls | 563 | 538 |
| Furniture, pkgs | 218 | 93 |
| Hides, bdls | 487 | .. |
| Hay, bales | 253 | 104 |
| Hogs, head | 112 | .. |
| Horses, head | 6 | 43 |
| Iron, pig, tons | 58 | 20 |
| Iron & steel, bdls and pcs | 421 | 1743 |
| Lard, tcs | 2 | 241 |
| Lard, kegs | 22 | 5 |
| Malt, sks | 63 | .. |
| Merchandise, pkgs | 808 | 2171 |
| Mules, head | 41 | 93 |
| Nails, kegs | 38 | 200 |
| Oats, sacks | 53 | 864 |
| Offal, sks | 176 | 2 |
| Potatoes, bbls | 783 | 133 |
| Pork, mess, bbls | .. | 90 |
| Rags, bales | 114 | 73 |
| Rice, casks | .. | 1 |
| Sugar, hhds | 180 | 19 |
| Sugar, bxs and bbls | 255 | 115 |
| Salt, bbls | .. | 4 |
| Seeds, bags | 256 | 86 |
| Shingles, no | 70,000 | .. |
| Tobacco, hhds | 135 | 183 |
| Tobacco, boxes | 66 | 383 |
| Whisky, bbls | 182 | 108 |
| Wheat, sacks | 1,596 | ... |
| Wool, sacks | .. | .. |
| Woodenware, pkgs | 413 | 56 |

COMMERCIAL.

In reviewing the general markets for the week ending this evening, it is proper to remark that the chief topic of discussion in business circles has been the gold premium, and the effect produced and likely to be produced upon prices. The subject is brimful of perplexities; all theories are mere guess work, and the prevailing disposition is to watch the course of events with untiring vigilance, and exercise more than usual caution and prudence in making investments. Under the state of influences, it is not surprising that the volume of trade should be reduced, and [illegible] brought within the limits of pressing necessities. Notwithstanding this aspect of affairs, business during the week shows a fair average, and in some departments increased activity and vitality. For some articles there has been a decline in prices, but in a vast majority of cases the purchasing power of greenbacks is a mere matter of theory, and amounts to nothing practically. This fact, however, should not be regarded as specially objectionable, for, if the decline in all commodities were equal to the decline which has taken place in gold, the country would now be in an universal panic from Maine to California. It is far better that the decline in merchandise should be gradual, and distributed between merchants and consumers, for in this way the country may be saved from those wide-spread disasters, in which consumers would suffer equally with manufacturers, producers and dealers.

One of the great questions now before the country is that of a supply of labor to meet the agricultural demands of the South and West. It is a question which rises above local interests and swells into National proportions, and it would not be difficult to show that in some measure the commerce of the world and the happiness of millions beyond our governmental jurisdiction are desirably affected by it, and deeply interested in its solution. The New York Shipping List, in commenting upon plantation labor, says:

The Southern press and people are not only in accord upon the necessity of the restoration of a healthy vitality through the development of the latent resources of their section, but after the sober second thought they have reached a better understanding as to the best means of such development. Labor, they now see, is the paramount agency necessary to revivify the cotton, cane and corn fields, and as between the claims of European and Northern white labor and that of Chinese, they are almost unanimously in favor of the former. The Mobile Register says that "Chinamen may, as a mere working power, produce cotton, under competent supervision, but Chinamen certainly are not a desirable element out side of 'china;'" and it contends that Europe or the Northern States hold the agent of the South's redemption. Substantially the same views are reflected in other sections of the cotton region, from which it is safe to conclude that the scheme of Chinese labor for cotton culture has been abandoned.

## Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

There has been a good demand for the various grades of sound tobacco during the week, and prices have been steady.

The sales for the week ending this evening and for the current tobacco year at the six auction warehouses have been as follows:

| | Sales for the week. | Sales for the year. |
|---|---|---|
| Pickett House | 249 | 2,332 |
| Ninth-street House | 119 | 1,593 |
| Louisville House | 112 | 1,360 |
| Farmers' House | 116 | [illegible] |
| Boone House | 136 | 1,138 |
| Planters' House | 23 | 576 |
| Hhds | 757 | 8,422 |

The sales to-day at five of the auction houses amounted to 88 hhds., with rejections of bids on 2 hhds. Prices are well maintained and the market closed firm.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 39 hhds: 8 hhds Henderson county leaf at $18 75, 15 00, 13 00, 12 75, 12 75, 10 00, 9 20, 9 00; 4 hhds Henderson county trash at $6 80, 5 65, 5 00, 5 00; 4 hhds Barren county old leaf at $12 10, 12 00, 11 75, 11 00; 2 hhds Hart county leaf at $9 70, 9 00; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $6 80; 6 hhds Henry county lugs and frosted at $7 60, 7 40, 5 35, 7 40, 4 40, 4 25; 1 hhd Franklin county leaf at $10 00; 1 hhd Marion county leaf at $8 40; 3 hhds Boone county, Ind., lugs and frosted at $6 60, 4 90, 4 60.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 2 hhds Webster county shipping leaf at $13 00 and 13 75; 2 hhds Webster county lugs at $5 55 and 5 75; 1 hhd common lugs from Daviess county at $5 55; 1 hhd good leaf from Daviess county at $10 00; 1 hhd frosted lugs from Daviess county at $4 90; 1 hhd medium lugs from Owen county at $6 90; 3 hhds lugs from Henry county at $6 10, 3 30, 7 35; 1 hhd lugs from Owen county at $5 95; 1 hhd common leaf from Owen county at $7 40; 1 hhd old Barren county at $10 50; 3 hhds medium Trimble county at $12 60, 10 25, 9 00; 1 hhd frosted lugs from Trimble county at $4 15; 3 hhds cold old tobacco at $14 00, 12 50, 12 50; 1 hhd frosted lugs from Franklin county at $4 85; 1 hhd Owen county common leaf at $7 35; 1 hhd medium leaf from Trimble county at $8 25.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 8 hhds Owen county frosted and common lugs at $6 30, 6 10, 4 95, 7 90, 4 55, 8 00, 4 00, and 6 00; 2 hhds Owen county low leaf at $8 60, 8 90, and 10 25; 1 hhd Spencer county (Indiana) low lugs at $5 95; 1 hhd Christian county old lugs at $8 30; 1 hhd Christian county leaf at $11 25; 2 hhds Barren county new leaf at $9 10 and 10 00; 1 hhd Warren county new leaf at $8 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 10 hhd: 1 hhd Clarksville leaf at $13 50; 1 hhd Clarksville lugs at 7 90; 3 hhds Kentucky river lugs at 6 10, 7 10; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at 12 75; 1 hhd Trimble county frozen at 3 95; 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at 11 75; 1 hhd Metcalf county leaf at 13; 1 hhd Henderson county leaf at 9 60.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Owen county common leaf at $12 50; 3 hhds Barren county old leaf at $12 25, 13 00, and 12 25; 2 hhds Warren county common leaf at $9 30 and 10 25; 2 hhds Green county lugs and leaf at $7 90 and 11 00.

By THOMAS & Co., of Red River Landing Tenn., Thursday, March 10, 1870, 56 hhds tobacco, as follows:

$10 50, 10 50, 10 25, 10 25, 10 00, 10 00, 10 00, 10 00, 10 00, 10 00, 9 40, 9 80, 9 60, 9 80, 9 75, 9 00, 9 60, 9 60, 9 50, 9 40, 9 40, 9 50, 9 15, 9 00, 9 70, 9 30, 9 10, 8 80, 8 80, 8 90, 8 75, 8 60, 8 90, 8 75, 8 40, 8 35, 8 40, 8 95, 8 90, 7 60, 7 00, 7 10, 7 00, 7 60, 7 95, 7 25, 6 40, 6 95, 6 50, 8 40, 8 80, 6 75, 6 60, 6 95. All the above tobacco was either medium or low grades.

## Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—An active local demand is reported, and stocks are fully up to the requirements of the trade. Prices rule steady, and transactions are made within the range of our quotations. We note sales 650 bbls in lots at the outside quotations, and 200 bbls fancy at $7 25. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | $4 25@4 50 |
| Superfine | [illegible] |
| Extra | [illegible] |
| Extra family | [illegible] |
| A No. 1 | 5 50@5 75 |
| Fancy | 5 50@6 25 |
| Rye Flour | 5 25@6 00 |
| Buckwheat | 7 50@8 00 |

GRAIN—WHEAT—Dealers report the market very inactive [illegible] white, red and amber from store at $1 10@1 20, and on arrival at $1 03@1 05.

OATS—Continue in good jobbing demand, and stocks are amply sufficient to supply the wants of customers. Prices are unchanged, and small sales were made at our quotations. Dealers offer white and black seed oats at 70@85c per bu. Feed oats command 62@65c per bushel sacks inclusive, and sales are made in bulk at 55@57c per bushel.

BARLEY—Stocks are very extensive, and the demand is very light. Prices are weakening to the inactivity in the market and the inability of dealers to effect transactions. We quote spring at 90 @$1 00 per bu, and fall is held at $1 10@1 25 per bu.

CORN—The demand continues liberal, and receipts are sufficient to supply the wants of customers. Dealers report prices firm, though not quotably higher, and transactions were effected within the range of our quotations. Sales include 900 bushels corn in sacks at 80c per bushel. We quote shelled corn at 80@85c per bushel, sacks inclusive, from store, and ear corn commands 77@80c per bushel. Dealers are paying on arrival 70@75c per bushel.

RYE—Continues in good jobbing demand, and dealers report stocks amply sufficient to meet the wants of customers. Prices rule steady, and we quote at 80@85c per bushel on arrival, and 87@90c per bushel from store.

MALT—Dealers report a moderate demand, with transactions of limited magnitude within the range of our quotations. Sales of fall are made at $1 40@1 50 per bushel, spring at $1 25, corn at $1 25, rye at $1 15. Canada at $1 40@1 50, and oat is nominal at 60c per bushel.

## Louisville Provision Market.

No new features have developed themselves in the provision market of great interest, and prices have undergone but little change. The demand is of limited importance, and dealers report stocks amply sufficient to supply the wants of customers. The latest advices from other points report the market dull and prices unchanged.

MESS PORK—Is in light jobbing demand and prices rule steady, with small sales of 50 bbls mess pork at $27@27 50 per bbl. Rump pork is unchanged, with a light demand, and we continue to quote at $22@23 per bbl for light and heavy rump.

BACON—Stocks are reported light, with light sales within the range of our quotations. Prices are unchanged, and we quote clear bacon sides at 16@16½c, clear rib 15½@15¾c, and shoulders at 11½@12½c per lb packed. Sales include 26 casks clear at 16@16½c. 26 casks clear rib at 15½c. Hams are in active demand, and prices are quoted a shade lower, with sales of 100 tierces sugar-cured at 18½c per lb. We quote fancy sugar-cured at 1[illegible]@19c, sugar-cured at 16@18½c, and plain at 16@17c per lb.

BULK MEATS—The supply is ample, and the demand is moderate. Prices rule steady, and dealers report light transactions within the range of our quotations. We quote clear sides at 14@14½c, clear rib at 14½@14¾c, and shoulders at 10½@11c per lb, packed.

LARD—Prices are unchanged, and dealers report stocks fully up to the requirements of the trade. Small sales are reported within the range of our quotations. We quote tierce prime leaf lard at 15½@16c, and keg lard at 16½@17c per lb.

## Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

The following are the sales made by Elias Levi at his daily auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending March 12, 1870:

Brown mare $49 50, black horse 62 50, gray horse 50 00, sorrel 125 00, bay mare 90 00, bay mare 110 00, bay horse 75 00, dun horse 33 00, sorrel horse 44 50, gray horse 65 00, sorrel mare 42 50, bay horse 62 00, bay horse 65 00, bay mare 120 50, gray horse 30 00, bay horse 40 50, roan horse 104 00, bay horse 40 00, pair mares 142 50, bay horse 30, bay mare 85 00, sorrel horse 36 00, pony 15 00, gray mare 20 00, sorrel horse 28 50, gray horse 56 00, black horse 120 00, brown mare 40 00, gray horse 20 00, brown mare 41 00, gray horse 46 00, gray horse 50 00, roan horse 45 00, roan 55 00, bay horse 55 00, black horse 75 50, bay mare 65 00, gray horse 60 00, gray horse 45 00, roan mare 41 00, gray horse 46 00, brown horse 71 00, bay horse 45 00, bay horse 72 50, brown horse 58 00, brown mare 47 00, gray colt 66 00, gray horse 85 50, cart 9 00, sorrel mare 20 00, gray colt 65 00, dun horse 55 00, cart 10 50, bay horse 85 00, gray horse 160 00, gray horse 62 00, gray mare 70 00, roan horse 71 00, black horse 78 00, black mare 61 50, bay mare 73 00, bay horse 11 00, gray horse 30 00, gray horse 30 00, dun mare 15 00, pair brown mares 104 50, gray mare 42 50, brown mare 45 50, sorrel pony 22 50, bay horse 50 00, gray horse 22 00, bay mare 25 50, bay horse 40 00, gray pony 22 00, gray mare 78 00, bay horse 61 00, sorrel horse 20 00.

## Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL HOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.

CATTLE—The market for cattle during the week ending to-day has ruled dull. Drovers not finding the market to be as good as they expected when they left home, were not willing to take the figures offered here for their cattle, and a great many of them shipped to Cincinnati, and there not realizing as much for their stock as they could have sold for on our market. Gold being on the decline has affected the live stock market to a great extent, and we quote a decline of nearly a half a cent on all grades of butchers' stuff. We now quote at 3@4c for thin and rough, medium 4½@5½c, and the best grades 5@6c. Some few of very extra have been sold at higher figures. Shipping cattle sell according to quality, at 6@7c, and extra fine cattle at 7½c. But few in the pens unsold.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs have been light, and most all have sold on arrival, but rather declining all the time. We now quote at 6½@7¼c for thin and half fat hogs; medium at 7½@8½c; best smooth, well-fatted, heavy hogs at 8¾@9½c. But few in the pens unsold.

SHEEP—This class of stock holds its own better than any other class of stock, and sells about as fast as it arrives at fair prices. We quote for common and light 3@4c; medium 4½@5c; best quality of heavy, well-fatted sheep 5½@6c; extra No. 1 might go a little higher. None in the pens unsold.

HORSES AND MULES—This class of stock is still being shipped South in small lots, such as broke stock—none but this kind is wanted. No. 1 broke mules bring a good price. Also there is a pretty good demand for mares, and they are being shipped by car loads every day, more or less.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Among the many changes in the financial and commercial world the live stock market has not been exempt. The rapid decline in gold has had a serious effect upon this department of trade, and stockmen have suffered severe losses in their transactions. The whole market is all [illegible] cline must inevitably follow. We must therefore warn drovers to be very cautious in their purchases if they expect to realize profit in their transactions [illegible]

CATTLE—There has been a large amount of [illegible] held at any price, owing to the [illegible] at all points. Some of our [illegible] taken place. [illegible] held for all stock that may arrive for Monday's market. We now give quality and prices. Fancy grades [illegible] well-fatted, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, sold at $6 50 to $7 [illegible] and well-fatted at $5 to $6 [illegible] before that were well-fat and smooth at $5 75 to $6 50; rough ones, and scalawags $4 to $5, and common tailings at $3 50 to $4 50 per one hundred pounds gross. Cows that have young calves are in demand, and sell quick at $65 to $70, owing to the quality. There are three or four dairymen on the market buying all the good cows offered.

SHEEP—The market is unchanged, and all sell as fast as they arrive at $4 to $6 for common and poor. Well-fatted, weighing 100 pounds, sold readily at $6 to $7 per one hundred pounds gross.

HOGS—The sudden decline in gold has affected the market [illegible] 110 lbs gross. We quote [illegible] heavy at $7 [illegible] A few have been sold above these prices, but they were in small lots, and at the time. There can be no improvement until a change takes effect in the product on hand.

HORSES AND MULES—But few are being shipped South, as the season is about over, yet there is a good deal inquiry for good, well-broke, and fat stock for the Southern market, and the class of stock sell readily at fair prices. No detention to shippers at this point.

Total number received the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | [illegible] |
| Sheep | [illegible] |
| Hogs | [illegible] |
| Horses and mules | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

O. L. SMITH. A. T. STURGEON. A. S. COXSON.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Produce.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market.

## TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

### Sale by the Receiver of City Taxes

LIST No. 3.

THE city taxes against the property, as hereinafter set forth, not having been paid, I will expose to public sale at the Courthouse door in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, MAR. 19th, 1870, the following described pieces of property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the city and railroad taxes and interest thereon (10 per cent.) and cost of advertising, the several amounts of said taxes assessed upon said respective pieces of property being opposite thereto, and which taxes have been duly assessed and are due and owing to and in favor of said city of Louisville as taxes for the year ending December 31, 1869, and have been placed in my hands as Receiver of City Taxes for said city for collection:

ALLEN, ANN B.
from Shulten Henry, a lot on Madison st, beginning 105 ft from Hancock st, thence e along Madison st 22 ft, thence s 185 ft to an alley, thence along the alley 22 ft, thence n to the beginning. D B 122, p 441. $40 17.

ADAMS, WM., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet on the n s of Main, bet. Brook and Floyd, and running northwardly the same width 204 feet, and impt. $139 30

ALFORD, J. B., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 42 feet by a depth of 161 on Alford st; also, 58 by 196 on Alford st, and 33 by 196 on the w s of Twenty-sixth st. $13 75.

AUTFLING, WM., OR OWNER.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 60 feet on the n s of Laurel st, bet Hancock and Clay, and running southwardly the same width 193 ft. $15 70.

ARMBRUSTER, WM., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 60 feet on the s s of Jefferson, bet Wenzel and Garden, and running southwardly the same width 135 feet, and imp. $104 81

ASHBURN, JOHN (of col.)
Imp bet Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04.

AYRE, AARON (of col).
Imp on the s s of Madison, between East and Floyd streets. $4 04.

BENSINGER, M.
from B. Marks, beyond Walnut st, 26½ ft w of East st, 21 ft front, running back 165 ft to an alley. D B 117, p 286. $66 67.

BENSINGER, M.
from Charles A. Page, beginning at the n w cor of East and Walnut sts, thence w 26¾ ft, more or less, extending back same width 165 ft. D B 114, p 547.

BENDER, SIMON.
from George M. Wyles, beginning at the intersection of Meriwether's s w line and the w line of Arthur or Preston st, running thence n to a stone, thence w 109 ft to a stone, thence s at right angles to Arthur or Preston st 109 ft, more or less, to the said s w line of Meriwether, thence with the said line to the beginning. D B 114, p 187. $28 32.

BAILEY, WM.
for children, from R. K. Jarboe, beginning at the n w cor of Jackson and Prather sts, thence with Prather st 60 ft at right angles w, thence at right angles 160 ft n to a 20-ft alley, thence e along said alley to Jackson st, thence along Jackson st to the beginning. D B 126, p 214. $26 38.

BLANFORD, W. M. (2d bill.)
from Lampton, &c., a lot having a front of 40 ft by a depth of 21½ ft, on the s s of Lampton st, bet Jackson and Hancock sts. D B 134, p 189. $7 34.

BROOKS, FRANK (of col.)
from W. P. Thomasson, beginning at a stake on the w s of Second st 187 ft from the s cor of M. W. Redd's land, running thence w [illegible] angles w to the Third st road, thence [illegible] stake, thence at right angles e to said Second st, extending to the stake, and thence n 52 ft to the beginning. D B [illegible] $7 30.

[illegible] beginning [illegible] the s w corner of Hancock [illegible] e with the s line of Lampton st 21½ ft, thence s same width and parallel with Hancock st 125 ft in depth.

Also a lot beginning in the s line of Lampton st 41¾ ft w of the w line of Hancock st, thence w with the s line of Lampton st 21¼ ft, thence s with and parallel with Hancock 125 ft in depth. B 123, p 322 and 323. $26 77.

BROWN, MRS. CAROLINE
from E. Bamberger, a lot fronting 19 4½-12 ft on Jefferson st, beginning at a point on the n s of Jefferson st 78½-12 ft of the n e cor of Shelby and Jefferson sts, running thence with the line of Shelby st 100 ft to an alley, thence with said alley, thence at right angles n 100 ft to the beg. D B 114, p 366. $46 82.

BALDWIN, MOLLIE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 41¾ feet by a depth of 140 feet on Stonewall st. $3 36.

BENTZ, RICH'D.
Imp on the e s of Fulton, bet Cabell and creek. $4 04.

BAUM, GEO. P.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet by a depth of 138 feet on Rogers st. $6 05.

BENNETT, MARY E.
Imp on s s Washington, bet Clay and Shelby. $9 13.

BENDER, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 51¼ ft on the s s of Lloyd st, and running southwardly the same width 150 feet. $[illegible]

BENDER, NICH'L.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 150 feet on the s side of the pike, and imp. $17 00.

BROWN, ANTONE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Market and Hancock and running northwardly 30 feet, thence westwardly the same width 100 ft, and imp. $32 48.

BROOKINS, SUSAN (of col).
Imp on Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04.

BROWN, ANTHONY (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26 feet by a depth of 30 feet on Second st, and imp. $9 13.

BROWN, MALINDA (of col).
Imp on Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $1 21.

BROWN, JACK (of col).
Imp on Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $3 03.

BULLITT, BIRD (of col).
Imp on s Madison, East and Floyd, $4 04.

BULLITT, MARY (of col).
Imp on w Jackson, Lampton and Breckinridge. $4 06.

BUCK, WM. (of col).
Imp on Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04.

BOTHEL, CHAS., ESTATE (P. & M. Pfeiffer).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet on the n s of Jefferson, bet Shelby and Campbell and running northwardly the same width 150 ft and imp. $66 80.

BROWN, MONO (a. r.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet on the w s Second, bet Main and Market, and running westwardly the same width 115 ft, and imp. $26.

BUTLER, THOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 62 feet by a depth of 413 feet, on Shelbyville pike. $9 81.

BILLING & MILLER.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 37-12 ft on the n s of Jefferson, bet Campbell and Wenzel, and running northwardly the same width 24 ft, and imp. $38 96

BOESSER, FRANK.
Imp on w s Hancock, bet Marshall and Wal't. $8 12

BATE, H. L., or A. S. GREEN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 60½ feet on the n s of Fulton st, and 13 feet in rear of same. $77 32

BUTLER, J. H.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 111 feet by a depth of 165 feet, on the w s of Ohio, bet Irwin and creek, and imp; also, a lot of 105 feet to creek, south-west cor Ohio and Clinton, and imp. $45 06

BACON, ANDY, ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26¼ feet on the s s of Third, bet Green and Walnut, and running southwardly the same width 200 feet. (Mrs. A. Bacon's bal.) $40

BALDWIN, Mrs. A. T.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 22 feet on the s s of Market, between Clay and Shelby, and running southwardly the same width 204 feet, and imp. $56 91

CARL, PAUL
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 150 ft, cor of Hancock and Magazine. $11 78

CALDEMAYERS, JOHN, ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 29 feet on the s s of Jefferson, bet Hancock and Clay, and running southwardly the same width 200 feet, and imp. $[illegible]

CHILDS, J. M., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 feet on the n s of Green, bet Ninth and Tenth, and running northwardly the same width 165 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

COYLE, A. D.
A lot of round, having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 200 feet, on s s Bank st. $12 36.

CROSS, JAMES, ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the s s of Jacob, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] ft, and imp. $[illegible]

COLLINS, KETHURAH A.
from Wm. Bagg, beginning on Fulton st, on the s s, at a point [illegible] from Marion st, running a [illegible] with said Collins' line, thence with what [illegible] thence t with Fulton's line [illegible] Fulton st, thence [illegible] to the beginning. [illegible] Same from W. J. Fulton [illegible] [illegible] Marion st, thence w [illegible] to the beginning. [illegible] from Jacob Jones [illegible] Marion and Walton sts, [illegible] tending along Fulton st [illegible] thence a along Marion at [illegible] beginning. [illegible]

CLARK, S. & S. S. (a. r.)
from Frank Crofoot, a lot on the n s of Main st, being the n w cor of Main and Mulberry sts, having a front of 50 ft on Main st and extending back 120 ft on Mulberry st to a 10-ft alley. D B [illegible]

CURTIS, PAT
from Wm. P. Thomasson, a lot on Third st, beginning at a stake on the w s of the Third-st road 100 ft s of the s cor of M. W. Redd's land, which stake is also the s w corner of 100 ft of ground sold to N. Thomasson, running thence w with said Thomasson's line to the center between Third and Second sts, thence s 100 ft to a stake, thence w to Third-st road, thence n with said road 100 ft to the beginning. D B 134, p 223. $14 24.

## TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

COOPER, CARTER.
from John P. Martz, beginning at a point in the [illegible] [illegible] thence [illegible] 100 ft more or less to a 10-ft alley. D B [illegible]

Same from H. H. Sale, beginning at a point on the e s of Brook st [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] thence e 104 ft [illegible] thence a 189-12 ft, thence at right angles w 104 ft to the line of Brook st, thence at right angles n with the e line of Brook st [illegible] to the beginning. [illegible]

Same from J. J. Beyer, a lot on the e s of Brook st [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] A. Cooper by H. H. Sale, thence at right angles along the back line of Cooper's lot [illegible] to the s line of his said lot, thence a right angle w so as to strike the center of the partition wall [illegible] houses to the beginning. D B 127, p [illegible] $[illegible]

CROXTON, JOS.
from Jacob Young, beginning on the n s of Market st [illegible] [illegible] and running thence n with [illegible] and extending back to said width 100 ft to an alley. D B 127, p [illegible] $[illegible]

DORSEY, CHAS. & W.
from G. G. Kaeppel, beginning on Market st 100 ft w of Wenzel st, running thence w with Market st [illegible] ft, thence at right angles 200 ft to a 20-ft alley, thence with the alley e 30 ft, thence at right angles [illegible] to the beginning. D B 110, p [illegible] $[illegible]

DOUGLASS, JAMES (H. Bebe.)
from Wm. H. Ward, &c., a lot on the n e cor of Preston and Jefferson sts, beginning at the n e cor of Preston and Jefferson sts, thence with Jefferson st 20 ft, thence n and parallel with Preston st 60 ft, thence w parallel with Jefferson st 20 ft to Preston st, thence [illegible] to the beginning. D B 125, p 317. $[illegible]

DOUGLASS, JAMES
from H. C. Thomas, beginning at the n e intersection of Walnut and Floyd st, and running thence e with Walnut st 40½ ft, thence n at right angles with the same width 144 ft to an alley, thence w with said alley 40½ ft to Floyd st, thence s with said last named st 144 ft to the beginning. D B 127, p 347.

DAKE, JOHN A.
from Wm. Haas, the improvements consisting of a 2-story brick house in front and a cottage on the alley in the rear, on a lot leased to Wm. Haas by J. Guthrie, fronting 17¼ ft on the s s of Guthrie st, bet Second and Third sts, and running back the same width 181 ft to a 20-ft alley. D B 137, p 297. $143 31.

DUNLAP, GEO. W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet on Mill st by a depth of 190 feet. $[illegible]

DAVIS, ISAIAH (of col).
One acre on s Second street. $15 29

DAVIS, GEO.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 28 ft on the s s of Preston, and between Marshall and Walnut, and running eastwardly the same width 136 feet, and imp. $[illegible]

DEMPSEY, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 30 feet, on the w s of Cabell street, bet Fulton and creek, and imp. $18 91.

DODGE, J. S.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Madison, bet Brook and Floyd, and running southwardly the same width 190 ft. $81

DICKERSON, JANE (of col.)
Imp n Caldwell, Jackson and Hancock. $4 04.

DOHN & MARKS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 66 ft, and running to creek on Cave road, and imp. $[illegible]

DICKERSON, RICH'D (of col).
Imp s Madison, East and Floyd. $14 24.

DOUGHLAS, JAMES.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Madison and Hancock, and running eastwardly 41 ft, thence northwardly the same width 51 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

DORSEY, L. L.
Imp w Third, Jefferson and Market.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 34¼ ft on the n s of Main, bet Preston and Floyd, and running northwardly the same width 105 ft. $[illegible]

DOUGLASS, JAMES
from John Lintner. A lot on the s e cor of Madison and Hancock sts, beginning at the same and running s and binding on Hancock st, 43 ft and the same width back e 106 ft and binding on Madison st. D B 109, p 323.

DOYLE, PAT.
from James Guthrie. A lot in Guthrie's enlargement, fronting 25 ft on the s s of Railroad st, and extending back at right angles to the creek, and the w half of lot 4 in square 18 in said enlargement. D B 104, p 373. $9 63

DUNCAN, JAMES M. (or owner)
from W. P. Lane, 34¾ by 200 ft of the following described lot: A lot on the w s of Second st, bet Broadway and Chestnut sts, and known on Gray's map of the subdivision of 30-acre lot No. 5 by the Nos. 23 and 24, having a front on the w s of Second st of 73 ft, and extending w the same width 200 feet to a 10-ft alley. D B [illegible] $[illegible]

EVANS, JOHN S.
from E. D. Tyler, beginning on the s w cor of Water and First sts, running with Water st w 45 ft, and extending back the same width s along the w s of Water st 78 9-12 ft. D B 73, p 404. $38 72.

ESTERLE, ELIZABETH W.
from J. Kitts, beginning on the w s of First st 300 ft s of College st, thence s along First st 30 ft, thence w at right angles 200 ft to Bacon alley, thence n along the e line of said alley 30 ft to the s w corner of Howard's lot, thence e with said Howard's line 100 ft to the beginning. D B 115, p 459. $[illegible]

EATON, MARIETTA AND ANNA
from Sid J. Rogers, beginning on the n line of Chestnut st 38¾ ft w of the e line of Hancock st, thence w with the n line of Chestnut st 31 ft, thence n same width and binding on the w line of the David Eaton lot 165 ft in depth to an alley. D B 132, p 217.

ESSELMAN, H.
from Susan P. Hepburn, a lot on the s e cor of Rogers and Overhill sts, beginning at the s e cor of Rogers and Overhill sts, running thence with Rogers st e 25 ft, thence at right angles s 100 ft to an alley, running thence w with said alley 25 ft to Overhill st, running thence n with Overhill st 100 ft to the beginning. D B 131, p 486. $[illegible]

ELSEY, RICH'D W.
Imp s Second, Chestnut and Gray. $4 04.

EATON, AMANDA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 17¼ feet on the n s of Chestnut, bet Hancock and Clay, and running northwardly the same width 165 feet, and imp; also a lot having a front of 20 by a depth of 166 feet on Lampton, bet Jackson and Hancock, and imp. $[illegible]

ELLER, GEO.
from Peter Thomas. A lot on Jefferson, bet Hancock and Clay sts, and lies adjoining the lot of G. Eller and running e 20 ft, thence n 204 ft to an alley, thence w 20 ft, thence s 204 ft to the beginning. D B 96, p 461. $[illegible]

FORTMAN, J. H.
from Mary J. Burns [illegible] [illegible] thence at right angles n 72 ft to David line. D B 115, p 284. $[illegible]

FRANCIS, WILLIS.
from Wm. Pryor, beginning on the n s of Broadway at 230 ft e of Preston st, thence e 20 ft to the center of a partition wall, thence n through the center of said wall at right angles the same width 170 ft, more or less, to an alley.

Same from Thomas A. Hurley, beginning at a point on the n s of Broadway 250 ft e of Preston st, thence w with Broadway 20 ft, thence n 170 ft, more or less, to an alley, thence with said alley 20 ft to the line of the lot conveyed to Carrie Page by E. M. Stone, thence with the same s to the beginning. D B 120, p 17 and 18. $100 13.

FREDERICK, CHAS. (a. r.)
from Charles Dohn, a lot fronting 50 ft on the s w side of Spring st and extending back to the creek, being lot No 1 in block 9 in Guthrie's enlargement. D B 127, p 431. $[illegible]

FRANER, JACK (of col).
Imp Jackson and Hancock, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04.

FERRY, JOHN A.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 22 ft by a depth of 125 ft, on the e s of Van Buren, bet Market and Jefferson. $[illegible]

FIELD, ROB'T (of col).
Imp s Madison, East and Floyd. $5 05

FIGG, JACOB.
Imp s [illegible], Cabell and Wenzel. $6 06.

FORKS, MOSES (of col.)
Imp e s of East, bet Madison and Chestnut. $3 03

GOSNELL, JARRETT
from M. Woods Ferguson, 21 ft of ground on the s s of Fulton st, being part of lot No 47, and running back 100 ft to a 10-ft alley.

Also 60 ft of ground adjoining the above described lot and running back 200 ft to a 10-ft alley, being lot 44.

Also lot No 45, on the s e cor of Cabell and Fulton sts, having a front of 50 ft and extending back e 200 ft to a 10-ft alley.

Also 19 ft of the w portion of lot No 43, and running back same width 100 ft to a 10-ft alley. These lots and parts of lots all being in Grayson's enlargement. D B 130, p 84. $75 23.

GARRISON, MARY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 24 ft by a depth of 115 ft, on the s s of Second, bet Main and Market streets. $[illegible]

GARRISON, M. S., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 135 ft, on the e s of Second, bet Main and Market streets, and imp. $[illegible]

GARDNER, ELI.
Imp w Shelby, Fulton and creek. $7 09.

GARVIN, ISAAC.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the sw cor Lampton and Clay, and running westwardly 23¼ ft, southwardly the same width 105 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

GARRITY, THOS., ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 66 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on Stonewall st. $4 89.

GRAY, JOS. (1868 and 1869).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 120 ft by a depth of 120 ft, on the s s of Market, bet Campbell and Wenzel. $[illegible]

GUTHRIE, WM.
from J. W. Sheckney, the undivided ½ interest in the leasehold of a house on leased ground on the e s of Second st, bet Main and Market sts. D B No 136, p 246. $[illegible]

GRETTEN, HERMANN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 48 ft by a depth of 120 ft on w Ohio, bet Irvin and Wood, and imp. $[illegible]

GRUBY, JOHN.
Imp e Shelby, bet Laurel and Lampton. $9 38

GUTHRIE & TYLER.
125 ft on the n s of Fulton, bet Shelby and Campbell. $76 49

GODSHAW, JACOB.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 27¾ ft on the s s of Chestnut, bet Brook and Floyd, and running southwardly the same width 145 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

GRAY, P. R. O.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 48-12 feet by a depth of 180 ft, on Market, Fourth and Fifth, and imp; also a lot having a front of 22¾ ft by a depth of 210 feet, on the n Main, bet Fourth and Fifth, and imp. $[illegible]

HEINSOHN, Mrs. GEO. E.
from M. Billing, beginning at a point 75 ft e from Brook st, on the n s of Broadway st, running thence e 30 ft and extending back n the same width 185 ft, more or less, to an alley. D B 138, p 209. $65 28.

HOLMAN, WM. (estate)
from Allen Kendell, beginning at a point on the e side of Jackson st, 105 ft n of the n e cor of Madison and Jackson sts, thence n 20 ft, and extending back e the same width 90 ft. D B 117, p 453. $23 56.

HAHN, W. P.
A lot on the e s of Bullitt st, bet Main and the river, fronting 30 ft on Bullitt st by 275 ft. D B 136, p 299.

HENNEBERGER, Mrs. F.
from John Henneberger, beginning at the n e intersection of Walnut and Preston sts and running thence n 26 ft, thence e 120 ft to a 12-ft alley, thence s with said alley 26 ft to Walnut st, thence w with Walnut st 120 ft to Preston st, the beginning. D B 110, p [illegible] $73 26

HURLEY, ELIZABETH A.
from Wm. Anderson, beginning at a point on the e s of Jackson st [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] thence at right angles [illegible] thence w [illegible] thence at right angles [illegible] thence w [illegible] D B [illegible]

HALEY, THOS. P.
from John J. Beatty, lot No 19 in square No 5 of Jacob's enlargement, beginning at a point on the w s of Brook st, 200 ft s of College st, thence with Brook st 25 ft, thence at right angles w 200 ft to an alley 20 ft wide, thence with said alley [illegible] ft, thence [illegible] to the beginning on Brook st. D B [illegible]

HANNON, THOS.
from James Guthrie, a lot fronting 30 feet on s s of Spring st, and extending back the same width to a [illegible] [illegible] in Guthrie's enlargement. D B 131, p [illegible]

HAUPT, R. B. (K. R.)
from Mary Tyler, beginning at the s w cor of Rowan and Twenty-fourth sts, running thence s [illegible] Rowan st 50 ft, thence w [illegible] to a 30-ft alley, thence s 30 ft, thence [illegible] to the beginning. D B 138, p [illegible]

HAMILTON, ALECK (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 23 ft on the [illegible] [illegible] bet Preston and Jackson, and running northwardly the same width 23 ft and imp. $[illegible]

HAMME, C. C. or owner.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 12 ft on the s s of Walnut, bet First and Second, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] and imp. $[illegible]

HAPPY, HENRY R. & CO.
Improvement s Market, bet Jackson and Hancock. $9 09.

HART, ROBT. (of col.)
Improvement e Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

HARTMAN, ELIZA.
Improvement R R, east of Wenzel. $4 04

## TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

HARDIN, SAM'L S.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft by a depth of [illegible] ft on Bank st. $[illegible]

HAGAN & DILLON.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of [illegible] $[illegible]

EARLY, FRANK (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] [illegible] westwardly the same width [illegible] $[illegible]

HADDOX, LUCY (of col).
Imp bet Preston and Jackson and Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

HAGAN, W. PHIL.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 100 ft on Jefferson, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second. $14 24

HAHN, W. P.
Square of ground on Shelby, s s of Lampton.
Also a lot having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of 124 ft on the [illegible] Prather and Hancock.
Also Madison [illegible] and imp.
Also [illegible] Breckinridge, bet Clay and Shelby.
Also [illegible] on the n w cor Madison and Sixteenth. $[illegible]

HALL, MARIA.
Imp s Market, bet Hancock and Clay. $4 04

HAUPT, HENRIETTA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 100 ft on Stonewall st. $[illegible]

HAWKINS, JOHN.
Imp e Jack, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 14

HEIDE, FRED.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft on the s s of [illegible], bet Preston and Jackson, and running southwardly the same width [illegible]
Also [illegible] s Green, bet Preston and Jackson, and imp.
Also [illegible] s Jackson, bet Jefferson and Green, and imp. $[illegible]

HITE & SMUCK (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft on the s s of Gray, bet Hancock and Clay, and running southwardly the same width 100 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

HOLMES, J. B.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 21 ft on the s s of Green, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running southwardly the same width 204 ft, and imp.
Also [illegible] of Jefferson, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and imp.
Also [illegible] Shelby, bet Market and Jefferson, and imp. $[illegible]

HUMBLE, LYDIA AND FRED. (of col.)
Improvement s East, bet Madison and Chestnut. $7 09

HUNT, CHAS.
Improvement s Market, bet Wenzel and Johnston. $11 13

HERNDON, [illegible]
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 100 ft by a depth of [illegible] on Third st. $[illegible]

HERMAN, A. F.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 48 ft on the n s of [illegible] bet [illegible] and running northwardly the same width 126 ft. $[illegible]

HINES, SUSAN (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 300 ft s Second st, near limits, and imp. $11 31

JOHNSON, C. W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26 ft on the s s of Chestnut, bet Preston and Jackson, and running southwardly the same width 200 ft. $[illegible]

JONES, FLORA N. E.
from Peter Priest, beginning on the s s of Main st, at a point 165 ft w of Floyd st, thence w with Main st 17¼ ft, thence back the same width 204 ft. D B 90, p 496.

JOHNSON, SAM. (of col.)
Improvement bet Breckinridge and Caldwell and Preston and Jackson. $6 06

JONES, FLORA N. E.
from E. Barbaroux, trustee, beginning on the s side of Broadway st, bet Brook and Floyd sts, at the n e corner of A. S. Woodruff's lot, thence s with his line 100 ft to a 20 ft alley, thence e with said alley 45 ft, thence n 200 ft to Broadway, thence w 44 ft to the beginning. D B 131, p 565.

KING, E. P.
from R. A. Shrader, two 3-story brick houses, situated on the s w cor of Brook and Main sts, and being on the ground leased by R. A. Shrader from J. Fry Lawrence. D B 134, p 66. $[illegible]

KIRKENDALL, CALVIN (of col.)
from W. P. Thomasson, 26 ft of the following property, viz: beginning on a stake at the w s of Second st, extended 185 ft s of the corner to the lands of M. W. Redd, running thence w at right angles to the center bet Second st and the Third st road, thence s 52 ft to a stake, thence e to Second st, and thence with Second st 52 ft to the beginning. D B 135, p 198. $6 75.

KLEIN, GEO.
from Peter Khopf, the e 25 ft of lot 3 in Guthrie's enlargement on the s side of Southall st, beginning at a point 176 ft e of Spring st, running thence e 150 ft to a 20 ft alley, thence s [illegible] thence [illegible] to Southall st, thence w 25 ft to the beginning. D B 126, p 280. $4 04

KESSLER, HENRY (for 1868)
from First Harriman, &c., a lot fronting 50 ft on Mill st, and running back the same width 150 ft to an alley, and being lot No. 10 in square 3 in Henderson's subdivision. D B 121, page 300. $5 87.

KUHN, JOSEPH
from A. Willisch, a lot on the n s of Kellar st, bet Campbell and Wenzell sts, beginning at a point 125 ft w of Wenzell st, thence w from Keller st 61 ft, and thence back the same width 134¼ ft to a 15 ft alley. D B 126, p 668. $11 79.

KITZERO, J. H.
from Com. in Chy, beginning at a point on the n s of Madison st, 90 ft e of Shelby st, thence e 20 ft, thence n 165 ft to an alley, thence w 20 ft, thence s with [illegible] to the beginning. D B 119, p 500.

KRIEL, GEO. AND EMMA
from Com. in Chy, 71 ft on Main st, and extending n same width 174 ft same from Wm. Kriel, the w 71 ft of a lot containing 166 ft on the s, and extending n same width, 174 ft. D B 120, p 542, and 546. Taxes for 1868, $89 99, and for 1869, $46 33.

KICE, GEO. E.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the n e cor of Franklin and Campbell and running westwardly the same [illegible]
Also [illegible] on the s w cor Geiger and Wenzel.
Also [illegible] s Geiger, bet Campbell and Wenzel.
Also [illegible] on the s e cor Market and Shelby, and imp.
Also a triangle on the cor of Wenzel and Geiger. $144 74

KIMMEL, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 150 ft on Mary st, and imp. $16 06

KELLER, AND.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft on the w s of Shelby, bet Prather and Laurel, and running westwardly the same width 150 ft, and imp. $25 41

KARCHER or KARCHY, MARTIN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 22¾ ft by a depth of 120 ft on the s w cor Wenzel and Ballard, and imp. $15 97

KUNTZ, JACOB and others.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 186 ft by a depth of 150 ft on Cane st. $22 41.

KOCH, J. hrs. (H. Knabeshuh.)
Improvement on the s s of Market, bet Brook and Floyd. $4 85.

KRETZ, VAL. est.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 300 ft on Cane st, and imp. $25 82.

KRESS, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 53¾ ft on the s s of Washington, bet Shelby and Campbell, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] $[illegible]

KRONAUER, SEBASTIAN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the s s of Clay, bet Lampton and Breckinridge, and running westwardly the same width 253 ft, and imp. $21 31

KUNTZ, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 180 ft on Third st. $[illegible]

LAMPE, MARY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft by a depth of [illegible] Laurel st, and imp. $19 32

LEWIS, MARTHA (of col.) hrs.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Green, bet Fourth and Fifth, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] ft, and imp.
Also [illegible] w Center st, bet Chestnut and Prather, and imp. $102 32

LEEZER, ABBIE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 100 ft on the e s of Preston-st road, and imp. $[illegible]

LIMBERG, MAX.
Improvement s Floyd, bet Market and Jefferson. $10 [illegible]

LOGAN, AGATHA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s w cor of Logan and Caldwell, and running westwardly the same width 180 ft.
Also 32x105 on the n e cor of Madison and Eighteenth. $42 [illegible]

LOGAN, PRECILLA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 45¼ ft on the e side of Shelby, bet Kentucky and Cane, and running eastwardly the same width 180 ft.
Also 30x180 on w Shelby, bet Logan and Cane. $[illegible]

LEAHY, PAT.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 28 ft by a depth of 200 ft on Howard st, and imp. $13 23

LEHMAN, CHAS.
Imp s Market, bet John and Mary. $8 12

LITTERELL, JOHN, JR.
Imp s Fulton, bet Jackson and Hancock. $6 06

LEWIS, ALBERT (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26 ft by a depth of 200 ft on Second st, and imp. $[illegible]

LEWIS, ALBERT (of col.)
Imp s Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $6 06

LEWIS, EMANUEL, or owner.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30¾ ft on the n s of Lafayette, bet Preston and Jackson, and running northwardly the same width 147 ft, and imp. $61 26

LOGAN, LIZZIE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 105 ft by a depth of 165 ft on Logan, bet Cane and Mary. $34 54

LOGAN, ROBT. AND LUCY (of col.)
Improvement on the s s of Lampton, bet Preston and Jackson. $10 [illegible]

LOGAN, JAS. (of col.)
Improvement w Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

LOGAN, MYRA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 180 ft on the w s of Logan, bet Cane and Mary, and running westwardly the same width 180 ft.
Also 60x180 ft on the n e cor Shelby and Cane. $34 10

LOGAN, ROSE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 100 ft by a depth of 180 ft on the s side of Shelby, bet Cane and Mary. $34 46

LYON, GEO. (for 1866, 1867 and 1868.)
Improvement 303 Clay street. $33 01.

LUDWICK, W. P.
from W. P. Boone, a lot on the n e cor of Rowan and Twenty-first sts, when extended, having a front on the n side of Rowan st, extended of 35 ft, and extending n the same width along the e line of Twenty-first st 195 ft to an alley. D B 129, p 363. $8 16.

MARKS, B.
from Mary J. Wayne, a house and improvements on a lot of ground leased from W. Spradling, which is situated on the n w cor of Chestnut and Eleventh sts, and having a front on Chestnut st of 15 4-12 ft, and running back 78 2-12 ft. D B 130, p 371.

McFARLAND, ARMOUR
from Joseph Ruckel & Co., a lot on the s s of Market, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first sts, beginning 226 ft from the s w cor of Twentieth and Market sts, thence w 26 ft, thence s the same width 195¾ ft, more or less, to Congress st. D B 134, p 365. $[illegible]

MILTON, EMILY M.
from J. S. Pirtle, a lot on the e s of Preston, bet Laurel and Vine or Jacob sts, having a front of 25 ft on Preston st, and running back of the same width e 160 ft. D B 140, p 41. $[illegible]

MITCHELL, ROBB
from James Harrison, a lot having a front of 100 ft on the w side of the Shelby st turnpike road or Shelby st extended, and extending back from said st w 224 ft, more or less. D B 128, p 337. $12 25.

MONTZ, JEREMIAH
from W. McKay Horne, beginning at a point on the w side of Nineteenth st (as projected), 30 ft s of Harney st, extending thence s 25 ft along Nineteenth st, thence w and at right angles to Nineteenth st 100 ft to an alley, thence n along said alley and parallel to Nineteenth st 25 ft, thence e at right angles to said alley 100 ft to the beginning. D B 134, p 193. $[illegible]

MATTHEWS, PAGET.
Imp s Market, bet. First and Second. $18 32

MAHONEY, JOHN, hrs.
Improvement n Chestnut, bet East and Floyd. $14 24.

MARTIN, JOHN, hrs.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 18¾ ft by a depth of 210 ft on the s w cor Prather and Clay. $13 [illegible]

METZ, PETER, hrs.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of [illegible] [illegible] Campbell, bet Walnut and Madison, and imp. $71 23

METCALFE, R. B.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 112 ft on the s s of Jacob, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running [illegible] 120 ft, and imp.
Also an imp on the s e cor Preston and Gray.
Also 30x120 on s Jacob, bet Jackson and Hancock. $42 50

MILES, JERRY (of col.)
Imp s Breckinridge, bet Preston and Jackson. $3 03

## TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

McCOY, C. est.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Madison, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running northwardly the same width 130 ft, and imp. $67 60

McCOY, JAMES.
Improvement on the n s of Chestnut, bet Floyd and Preston. $20 16

McCALLUM, C. D.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of 130 ft on Myrtle avenue. $11 38

McGUIRE, ELLEN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] ft by a depth of 130 [illegible] near cemetery. $[illegible]

McGAUGH, W. F.
Improvement on the e s of Second, bet Market and Main. $[illegible]

MORTON, JENNY (of color)
Improvement s Breckinridge, bet Jackson and Hancock. $3 03

MOSBY, MARY.
Improvement n s cor Roselane and Jackson. $4 04

MUKENDINGHOFF, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 21 feet on the n s of Chestnut, bet Campbell and Wenzel, and running northwardly the same width 130 ft and improvement; also an improvement s e cor Chestnut and East. $[illegible]

NELSON, CAPT. D. H. hrs.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] ft on the s s of Market, bet Second and Third, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] ft, and imp. $[illegible]

NIEMAN, AUG.
from C. W. Logan, a lot on the w side of Logan st, beginning at the corner Milk and Logan sts, and running with Logan st n 65 ft, and running back w 130 ft to a 17 ft alley. D B 113, p 94. $26 47.

NIEMIER, HERMAN
from Jacob Irninger, beginning at a point on the e side of Clay st, bet Madison and Chestnut sts, 105 ft s of the n e corner of Chestnut and Clay sts, running thence n with the e line of Clay st 30 ft, and thence at right angles 100 ft, thence at right angles s 30 ft, thence w 100 to the beginning. D B 132, p 304. $[illegible]

ORMSBY, COL. S. est.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 133¼ ft on the e s of First, bet Walnut and Chestnut, and running eastwardly the same width 137 feet, and imp; also [illegible] Main bet Ninth and Tenth; also [illegible] Third, bet Chestnut and Prather. $[illegible]

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNER.
from R. J. Breckinridge. A lot fronting 28¼ ft on the n s of Market st, and extending back the same width 204 ft to the alley, and being the w half of lot No 73. D B 126, p [illegible] $[illegible]

O'BRYAN, PAT.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Gray, between Hancock and Clay, and running southwardly the same width [illegible] ft; also a lot having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 126 ft on s Fifth, bet College and Breckinridge, and imp. $84 73

OFF, GEORGE, est.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 130 ft on Cane st, and imp. $19 43

O'HANLON JOHANNA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 34 ft by a depth of [illegible] Oak st, bet Eleventh and Twelfth, and imp. $[illegible]

ORRILL, WM.
Improvement n Market, bet Shelby and Campbell. $12 33

OWEN, P. N.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 45 ft on the s s of Gray, bet Twentieth and Twenty-first, and running southwardly the same width 323 ft. $[illegible]

OYLER, SIGBERT
Imp s Market, bet Floyd and Brook. $53 03

PEARCE, DEWITT D.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the w s of Shelby, bet Fulton and creek, and running westwardly the same width 117 ft, and imp. $19 [illegible]

PETERS, SAMUEL (of color)
Improvement in rear of Hughes' addition. $3 01

PIERS, JOHN.
Improvement n Market, bet Wenzel and John. $8 12

PRINZ, Mrs. C. A.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 21 ft on the e s of Clay st, bet Main and Market and running eastwardly the same width 105 ft and improvement. $[illegible]

RUMMELSBACKER, M. AND TUSNER
from M. Ley, the blacksmith and wagonmaker shop, together with a lease on the ground on the s side of Main st, bet Shelby and Campbell sts. D B 125, p 115. $6 06.

REASON, ED. (of color)
Improvement, Preston and Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

REISS, DAN'L
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft by a depth of 130 ft on the e s of Cain st and imp. $21 37

RICHARDS, JACOB
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 120 ft on the n s of Irvin, bet Ohio and Market, and running northwardly the same width 125 ft and imp. $15 [illegible]

ROBERTS, ABE (of color)
Imp s Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

ROEDEMAN, JOHN
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 37 ft on Garden st and running to the creek and imp. $17 43

ROGAN, ANN (of color)
Imp on the e s of East, bet Madison and Chestnut. $24 06

ROSS, Dr. J. O., Jefferson Co.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n s of Madison, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and running northwardly the same width 160 ft and imp. $[illegible]

ROSE, JOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s w cor of Roselane and Jackson, and running westwardly 25 feet, thence southwardly the same width 95 ft. $19 16

ROSE, THOS. J.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 76 ft on the e s of Logan, bet Mary and Milk, and running eastwardly the same width 255 ft. $[illegible]

REDD, Mrs.
Imp n Main, bet Jackson and Hancock. $29 20

REED, JOHN, of Jefferson county
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the s s of Hancock, bet Lampton and Breckinridge, and running eastwardly the same width 135 ft. $[illegible]

REESE, Mrs. (Russell, S. S.)
Improvements s Fourth, bet Walnut and Chestnut. $11 30

RIDGE, CATH.
from Elizabeth Ridge, &c., a lot fronting 192 feet on Mill street, and running back 150 feet, including the brick dwelling at the corner of Mill and Elm sts. D B 92, p 158. $[illegible]

SALE, THO. J., (a. r.)
from H. H. Sale, a lot fronting 21¼ ft on the w side of East st, bet Walnut and Green sts, and running back the same width 105 ft w half way to First st. [illegible]

[illegible] from J. Ralble, the improvements on the following described lot: 22½ by 104 ft, more or less, on the e side of Hancock st, bet Market and Jefferson sts. D B 131, p 149. $6 08.

SMITH, GEO. L.
from J. L. Hornsby, beginning on the s line of Lampton st 18 ft [illegible] of the e line of Jackson [illegible] thence e with the s line of Lampton st 24 [illegible] ft, thence at right angles same width and parallel with Jackson st 120 feet deep. D B 137, p [illegible]

SMITHERS, SAMUEL (of col.)
from Sam. T. Cooper, beginning in the s line of Clay st 164 ft from the s side of Roselane, [illegible] thence with the e line of Clay st 20 ft, thence at right angles e same width [illegible] and parallel with Roselane st, 120 ft deep. D B 133, p 157. $17 19.

SMITH, HENRY (estate)
from James Speed, a lot fronting 40 ft on the s side of Lafayette st, and extending the same width s to an alley, the e line being 105 ft w of Preston st.

SPRADLING, WASH. (estate)
from Phillis Smith, a lot on Jackson st, bet Lampton and Breckinridge sts, fronting 25 ft on Jackson st and extending back 150 ft to an alley. D B 113, p 121.

Same from J. H. Hornsby, beginning on the w line of Hancock st, 135 feet s of the s line of Lampton st, thence with Hancock st 20 ft, thence w same width and parallel with Lampton st 150 ft to an alley. D B 115, p 38.

Same from Christ. Atkinson, beginning at the n e corner of Madison and Tenth sts, running n with Tenth st 33 ft, thence e at right angles 56 3-12 ft, thence s to Madison st 53 ft, thence w with Madison st 55 3-12 ft to the beginning. D B 82, p 142.

STEINAUER, DOMINICK
from R. Isaacs, a lot on the n side of Laurel st, bet Jackson and Hancock sts, beginning at a point 209 ft w from Hancock street, running thence w 22 ft along the line of Laurel st, thence n 80 ft to a 15 ft alley, thence e along said alley 22 ft to R. Richardson's line, thence s along his line 80 ft to the beginning. D B 139, p 568. $15 32.

STEWART, SARAH A.
from Brent Hopkins, beginning at a point 50 ft e of Hancock st, in the n line of Gray st, thence e with Gray st 25 ft, thence n 90 ft to a 10 ft alley, thence w with said alley 25 ft, thence s 90 ft to the beginning. D B 137, p 341. $29 83.

SUTTON, MARY A.
from R. A. Robinson, a lot on the w side of Second st, beginning at a point on the w side of Second st 234 ft s of St. Catharine st, thence s with the w line of Second st 75 ft, thence w 200 ft to a 20 ft alley, thence n 75 ft, thence e 200 ft to the beginning. D B 134, p 292. $61 20.

STEELE, WILLIS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Roselane, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running southwardly the same width 95 ft. $9 04

SCHWEITNER, CHAS.
Imp e Shelby, Laurel and Roselane. $12 21

SMITH, M.
Imp s s Main, Second and Third. $32 65

STEWART, FRANK (of col).
Imp s Market, Hancock and Clay. $4 08

STILLWELL'S, C. C., HEIRS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 24½ ft on the s s Main, bet Campbell and Wenzel, and running southwardly the same width 204 ft, and imp. $61 70

STRUBE, BEN., OR OWNER.
Imp Woodland Garden. $24 48

STONE, JOHN (of col)
Imp n Caldwell, Jackson and Hancock. $4 04

SALE, H. W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 40 ft on the e s of First, bet Chestnut and Gray, and running eastwardly the same width 105 ft, and improvement. Also a lot having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 100 ft on the e side of First, bet Chestnut and Gray, and improvement; also an improvement on the s side of Jefferson, bet Brook and First. $237 76

SAWEY, WM. (1868)
Improvement e Preston, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $22 28

SCALLY, PETER
Improvement s Shelby, bet Prather and Law. $6 06

SCOTT, R. P. (heirs)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 66 ft on the s side of Main, bet Preston and Jackson, and running southwardly the same width 119 ft, and improvement. $179 30

SCHRANER, FRD.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s side of Mary st, and running southwardly the same width 155 ft, and improvement. $11 33

SCHREIBER, JOHN
Improvement s Prather, e of Underhill. $14 20

SALE, WM. (Est)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft on the n s of Jefferson, between Brook and Floyd, and running northwardly the same width 270 ft. $97 12

STONE & CRUTCHFIELD.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 165 ft by a depth of 155 ft on the s s of Gray, bet Preston and Jackson. $160 31

STONE, E. M.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 44¾ ft on the s s of Gray st, bet Preston and Jackson, and running northwardly the same width 200 ft. $[illegible]

STONE & CRUTCHFIELD, or W. P. HAHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky.

SAMPLE, GEO.
from John O'Dell, a certain lot lying bet the Ohio river and Beargrass creek, on the e s of a 40-ft st leading from Fulton st to the creek, and beginning at a point 220 ft of Fulton st, on the e line of a 20-ft alley, thence with the 40-ft st 76 ft and extending back the same width of said alley 200 ft to another alley 20 ft wide. D B No 136, p 151.

SAMPLE, GEO.
from J. B. Jacob, beginning at a point on the s s of Fulton st, which point is 20 feet e of a 40-ft st, running with Fulton st e 76 feet to the n w corner of a lot conveyed to John Smith, thence with Smith's w line the same width 200 ft to an alley 20 ft wide. D B No 96, p [illegible]

SCHALK, GEO.
from Fred. Billieda, a lot fronting on the s s of High st, 25 ft and extending back to an alley supposed to be 210 ft. D B No 86, p 580. $13 23.

SCHMITT'S, PETER, EST.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front 30 feet by a depth of 160 feet on Cane street, and improvements. $15 29

SCHMIDT, BUCK.
½ acre on Bardstown pike and improvement. $17 17

SEAMAN, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 20 ft by a depth of 60¼ ft in alley between Walnut and Madison and Hancock and Clay, and improvement. $22 40

SHALLCROSS, J. W.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the n side of Walnut, between Floyd and Preston, and running northwardly the same width 200 ft. $[illegible]

SHEARER, THOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 40¾ feet by a depth of 129 ft on the north side of Franklin, bet Clay and Shelby sts; also 30 by 200 ft on the s w cor Fulton and Caldwell; also a lot having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200 ft on n side of Franklin, bet Clay and Shelby. $377 84

## TAX RECEIVER'S SALE.

SPRADLING, WASH. (of color).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] ft on the [illegible] side of Jefferson, bet First and Second, and running southwardly the same width 20 ft and improvement. $[illegible]

[illegible]
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] [illegible] Market and improvement. $[illegible]

SCHICH, WM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] feet by a depth of 140 ft on Rupp street. $[illegible]

SCHICH, WM. or JOHN MARSHALL'S Est.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft by a depth of 140 ft on Rupp street. $9 15

SHIRRIE, JACOB.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of [illegible] feet by a depth of 168 ft on [illegible] and improvement; triangle on railroad and improvement. $[illegible]

SCHMIDT, JOHN (or owner).
Improvement on the e side of Preston, bet Main and Market. $[illegible]

SMITH'S AD (heirs).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the w side of Clay st, bet Walnut and Madison, and running westwardly the same width 130 ft, and improvement. $38 [illegible]

SMITH, MARTHA.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 76 ft by a depth of 90 ft, known as lot 3, square 32, Portland; also, ½ acre on Portland [illegible] $[illegible]

SCOTT, MARIA (of col.)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft and running to creek, bet Fulton and creek, and improvement. $[illegible]

SMITH, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft on the n side of Main, bet Adams and Ohio, and running northwardly the same width 200 ft and improvement. $[illegible]

SMITH, THOS. H.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 feet by a depth of 105 feet on the n side of Main, bet Nineteenth and Twentieth. $13 [illegible]

SPRADLING, ELLEN (of color).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 70 ft on the west side of Fourteenth, bet Prather and Maple, and running westwardly the same width 150 ft. $4 13

SUTTON, F. G.
Improvement 187 Second st. $3 29

SHAFER, DAVID.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s w cor of Hancock and Roselane, and running westwardly 106 feet, thence southwardly the same width 95 ft. $[illegible]

SPRADLING, WASH. Est (2d bill)
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the s side of Roselane, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running southwardly the same width 95 ft. $15 [illegible]

SCHICKINGER, [illegible]
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 60 ft on the n side of Lampton, bet Jackson and Hancock. $15 [illegible]

SCHULZ, DORA.
Improvement w Third, bet Market and Jefferson. $[illegible]

SLAUGHTER, VIOLET (of color).
Improvement on the s side of Madison, bet East and Floyd. $3 03

SCHNETT, MARY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 1.5 feet by a depth of 125 feet on Clinton street. $10 73

SLOAN, ABE (of color).
Improvement e Jackson, bet Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

SMITH, R.
Improvement w Jackson, bet Lampton and Breckinridge. $6 18

TANNER, T. C.
from E. W. C. Humphrey, the imp. and unexpired term of lease on a lot of ground beginning at a point on the s side of Caldwell st 350 ft w of the s w corner of Preston and Caldwell sts, thence running w along and with Caldwell st 20 ft, thence s 100 ft to a 20 ft alley, thence e along said alley 20 ft, thence 100 ft to the beginning. D B 130, p 32. $14 24.

TAYLOR, SAMUEL O. (estate)
from J. J. Hauphoff, a lot on the s side of Madison st, having a front of 24 ft on Madison st, and running back the same width 180 ft to an alley, the w line of said lot is 125 ft w of Jackson st. D B 127, p 68. $82 82.

TANNER, T. C. (second bill).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 96 feet on the s side of Lampton, bet Jackson and Hancock. $7 64

TALBOTT, ISHAM.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of ½ of 67¼ ft on the west s of Eighth, bet Main and Water, and running westwardly the same width 105 ft, and imp. $23 90

TATE, GIBSON, ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 42 feet, and running to creek, on s s Main, bet Ad and Kriel, and imp. $29 57

TAYLOR, DAVID (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 200 feet, on Second, and imp. $4 71

TAYLOR, HART (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 140 ft by a depth of 180 ft, on the s s Mary st, and imp. $[illegible]

TAYLOR, WILLIS (of col).
Imp s Madison, East and Floyd. $8 12

TUCKER, NELSON & ADDISON (of col).
Imp n Caldwell, Jackson and Hancock. $7 09

TYLER, CALEB (of col).
Imp e Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 01

TYLER, W. D.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the s s of Lampton street, between Hancock and Clay, and running southwardly the same width 120 feet, and imp. $15 19

TOBIN, MICH'L
from Wm. Harris, having a front of 30 ft on the s s of Mechanic st, bet Hancock and Clay sts, and running back 84 ft more or less. D B 127, p [illegible] $[illegible]

TIERNEY, DENNIS
from James M. Dickson, beginning on the s s of Main street, e of Wenzel st, running e in front on Main st 30 feet and in depth from said Main st of same width between parallel lines of about 246 ft, but be the same more or less, to a proposed alley 20 ft wide. D B 132, p 355 and 411. $43 22

TYLER, E. D.
from Robert Smith, having a front on the n s of Fulton st, of 405 ft, beginning at the n e cor of Clay and Fulton sts and extending back with Fulton st 405 ft, thence n 150 ft thence e to Clay st, thence s with Clay st to the beginning. D B 127, p 188. $84 24

TEVIS, ELIZA (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 18¾ ft on the n s of Green st, bet Floyd and Preston, and running northwardly the same width 100 ft, and imp. $21 31

THOMAS, HENRY (of col).
depth of 150 feet, on Second st, near Redd's. $[illegible]

THOMAS, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet by a depth of 135 feet, on Rogers st. $5 [illegible]

VAN HORN, MARIA.
Imp Lampton and Breckinridge, Jackson and Hancock. $6 12

VANICE, SALLIE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 35 ft on the n s Gray, bet Jackson and Preston, and running northwardly the same width 200 ft, and imp. $42 [illegible]

VAUGHN, MRS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 feet by a depth of 160 feet, in Guthrie's enlargement. $4 04

VENABLE, D. O.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 200 feet by a depth of 300 feet, on the e s of Third, s of Lexington; also, 100x174 feet in Park Place. $92 46

VOLKER, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 50 ft on the n s Main, bet Webster and Adams, and running northwardly the same width 204 ft, and imp. $65 17

WALTER, JOHN.
Imp e Shelby, Lampton and Breckinridge. $12 20

WALTER'S, FRANKLIN, HEIRS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 1-10 of 20 ft by 100 feet, on the s w cor of Market and Third. $29 60

WATTS, W. O.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the s s of Washington, bet Jackson and Preston, and running southwardly the same width 96 feet, and imp. $94 21

WALTZ, MARY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 26 ft on the n Jefferson, bet Jackson and Hancock, and running northwardly the same width 104 ft, and imp; also, a lot having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 105 ft, on the s s of Market, bet Hancock and Clay, and imp. $67 65

WIGGINS, NOAH (of col).
Imp e East, bet Madison and Chestnut. $7 09

WHITE, AUGUST, OR OWNER.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Beginning at the s w corner Chestnut and Seventeenth, and running westwardly 47 feet, and thence southwardly the same width 200 feet. $86 84

WILBEN, HENRY.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 45 ft on the n s Walnut, bet Hancock and Clay, and running northwardly the same width 214 ft, and imp. $150 [illegible]

WILCOX, THOS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 140 feet by a depth of 140 feet on the [illegible] Marion; also, 105x140 on the w s of Irvin, Ohio and Marion. $24 63

WOODRUFF, JOSEPH, ESTATE.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 17¾ ft on the s s Main, bet Brook and Floyd, and running southwardly the same width 204 ft, and imp. $68 [illegible]

WOOLFOLK, CHAS. (of col).
Imp Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $4 04

WEST, JOHN (of col.)
from W. P. Thomasson, beginning at a stake at the w side of Second st extended, corner to said Thomasson's line 100 ft to the center, bet said Second and Third sts, thence s 26 ft to a corner, thence e to Second st, thence with Second st to the beginning. D B 129, p 294. $4 03.

WEIDELL, URIAH (estate)
from John G. Stoll, a lot on the e side of Shelby st, bet Fulton and Creek sts, beginning at a point 495 ft s e of and in a line with the lot which was occupied by Wm. Graham, running thence e 150 ft, thence s 25 ft, thence w 150 ft, thence at right angles n 25 ft. D B 116, p 136. $10 12.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS (of col.)
from Jerry King, a house and lot on the s side of Franklin st, bet Shelby and Campbell sts, having a front on Franklin st of 26¼ ft, and extending back the same width 40 ft to an alley. D B 134, p 341. $23 54.

WILLIAMS, SARAH A.
from George W. Williams, a lot fronting on Prather av 26 5-12 ft and extending back 204¼ ft to an alley 20 ft wide. D B 83, p 51. $24 23.

WEGMAN, AND.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 30 ft on the n side of Linden Square, and running northwardly the same width 140 ft, and imp. $77 40

WEISS, JOHN.
Imp e Floyd, Market and Jefferson. $4 04

WILKINS, SAML.
from W. P. Campbell. Beginning at a point on the w side of First st, 200 ft s of College st, thence with the line of First st 30 ft, and extending back w the same width 200 ft to a 30-foot alley. D B 131, p 88. $40 [illegible]

WIRTZ, WM.
from A. Wellish, lots Nos 16 and 17 in T. Y. Brent's enlargement, each of said lots fronting 25 ft. D B 128, p 38. $[illegible]

WIRTS, WM.
from A. Willisch, a lot on the n s of Kellar, between Campbell and Wenzel, commencing at a point on the n s of Kellar st, 238 ft w of the s w cor of Wenzel and Campbell st, thence w with Kellar st 30 ft, thence back the same width 134¾ ft to a 15 ft alley. D B 126, p 664.

WELLENICK, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 100 ft, on Stonewall st. $9 [illegible]

WELLS, JAMES.
Imp n Gray, Preston and Jackson. $16 20

WELCH, JOHN.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of 180 feet, on Hull street. $13 21

WHITE, LEVI (of col).
Imp on the n s of Green, between Floyd and Preston. $9 19

WILSON, ISAAC (of col).
Imp on s s Walnut, bet Floyd and Preston. $13 [illegible]

WILLIAMS, JOHN (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft by a depth of [illegible] ft, on Second st, near limits, and imp. $7 72

WILLETT, SIMPSON (of col).
Imp s East, bet Madison and Chestnut. $6 06

WILLIAMS, BANNISTER (of col).
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on Second st, near limits, and running westwardly the same width 30 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

WOLF, MRS.
A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., described as follows: Having a front of 25 ft on the n s of Shelby st, bet Walnut and Madison, and running southwardly same width 105 ft, and imp. $[illegible]

YOE, ELLEN D.
from A. L. Scotwell. A lot fronting 30 feet on the n s of Sixth street, and running back the same width 175 ft more or less, and also another lot having a front of 30 ft on the s s of Sixth, and running back the same width 172½ ft to an alley. D B No 131, p 59. $[illegible]

YOUNG, DOUGHLAS (of col).
Imp Preston and Jackson, Breckinridge and Caldwell. $12 20

A. HAMMERS, Tax Receiver.

mh14 d3

# Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1870.


## Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

| Close A. M. | Close P. M. | | Arrive A. M. | Arrive P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | [illegible] | Eastern Mail | [illegible] | 4:00 |
| 9:15 | 2:15 | Eastern Mail | | |
| 9:15 | [illegible] | Cincinnati Mail, Short Line | [illegible] | 1:00 |
| | [illegible] | St. Louis Mail | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | Ind. & Chicago Mail | [illegible] | 4:00 |
| | [illegible] | Memphis, Nashville, Clarksville & N. O. Mail | 9:30 | 12:30 |
| | [illegible] | Nash., Chattanooga [illegible] Mail | | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | Lebanon Branch Mail | | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | Bardstown Br'h M'l | 9:00 | |
| | [illegible] | Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails | 11:15 | 6:45 |
| 6:30 | | Louisville & Cincinnati Mails | 6:30 | |
| | [illegible] | Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday | 6:00 | |
| | [illegible] | New Albany & Jef. Mail | | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | Shelbyville Mail | 11 15 | 6:45 |
| | | LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT. | | |
| | 12:00 | Taylorsville Stage | | 12:00 |
| | 12:00 | Mt. Washington | | 12:00 |
| | | LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY. | | |
| | 12:00 | West Point and Shepherdsv'g | | 6:00 |

### Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

HON. R. T. GLASS was at the Galt House last night.

YESTERDAY was a cold and dreary day, and few people ventured out of doors.

THE sun to-day rises at eight minutes after six and sets at eight minutes before six.

THE County Court, Hon. W. S. Hoke, Judge, will be in session as usual this morning.

AS previously announced the "Streets of New York" will be given at the Opera House to-night.

MR. RAMMERS' long list of delinquent taxpayers will be found elsewhere. It is interesting reading.

THE bar-rooms throughout the city appear to be doing very little of late. Temperance societies are hard on them.

THE sales of real estate by the Marshal of the Chancery Court take place at the courthouse door at 11 o'clock this morning.

AN "unknown man" was the only occupant of the cells at the East End station-house last night, and he was too drunk to tell his name.

THE Louisville City Railway Company are building four beautiful pleasure cars to run on their lines during the spring and summer.

GEN. TOTTEN, who commanded the United States troops at Little Rock, Ark., before the war, was in the city, stopping at the National Hotel, yesterday.

JOHN DEMPSEY'S name was on the slate at the First street station-house last night, and this morning he will have to answer the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct.

THE crossing on the south side of Jefferson, at the intersection of Floyd street, should be fixed. There also should be a gas-lamp at the same place. It's the darkest corner in the city, of nights.

MR. D. C. Kelly, who was published yesterday as having been fined $3 and held in $100 for three months, in the City Court, states that his case was erroneously reported, and that he was discharged by Judge Craig.

THE newly-elected School Board meets this evening for organization. It is probable that there will be a sharp contest for the presidency, and, with other matters that will come up, the meeting will be an interesting one.

MISS KATIE CLARK, aged about thirteen years, while walking home from church with her father last night, slipped and fell on the pavement on Walnut street, breaking the left arm between the wrist and elbow and dislocating an ankle.

A YOUNG gentleman by the name of Burk dropped a Derringer pistol from his coat-pocket, which went off, at the corner of Bullitt and Main streets, about one o'clock this morning, and the ball from it tore off the heel of his boot.

FOUR young gentlemen were standing in the mud in the middle of Sixth street, about one o'clock this morning, looking for the light of a street car. Their theme of conversation was, "now you see it" and "now you don't." They didn't see it at that hour.

THE correspondence published yesterday between Rev. C. B. Parsons and Mr. Bates, of the Opera House, was a theme of general conversation, and it is predicted that the crowd to-night [illegible].

THE residence of Mr. A. Engelhart, on the south side of Chesnut, between Jackson and Hancock streets, was robbed sometime during Saturday night of various articles of ladies' wearing apparel. There is some mystery attached to the incident, as there was none of the doors or windows that seemed to have been disturbed. No clue to the robbers whatever exists.

A COUPLE of aristocratic colored gentlemen, waiters at one of the principal hotels, resorted to the suburbs of the city, yesterday afternoon, to settle a point of dispute between them about their sweetheart. They were well suited to fight each other, and it was a long, social one, in which very few words but hard knocks were used. After battering away for about an hour they were separated, and the friends of the combatants afterward amicably adjusted the existing informalities between them.

## STREET FLIRTING.

### The Modus Operandi, and Something About Those Who Engage in It.

The impression that pretty girls like to be smiled, winked, and bowed at by gentlemen evidently prevails to an alarming extent amongst certain youths who imagine they possess irresistibly charming forms and physiques. A casual observer might not notice this fact, but those whose business requires them to be much on the streets cannot fail to do so, especially when the habitues of Fourth street are more carefully observed. A lady who possesses a becoming toilet is liable, one who possesses a pretty face likely, and one who possesses both almost certain to be stared and smiled at and probably followed by some shallow-brained fop who imagines every lady he meets is struck with his fine personal appearance and good clothes. Some of these self satisfied youths are constantly in motion, and, apparently, their chief aim is to pass and repass attractive young ladies as frequently as possible in a given time and space. Others locate their "stunning" frames in striking attitudes, on prominent street corners, and allow the pretty damsels to pass in dress review, bestowing their serpentine greetings on all who are so fortunate as to notice them. Others still, clerks, who are required to observe the semblance of work to procure a livelihood, content themselves with decorating the windows and doors of their respective places of business, and acting as repellants to prevent respectable ladies from too liberally patronizing their employers' establishment. This last mode of flirting appears to be very popular with the perfumed and central hair-parted clerks of several large establishments on "the fashionable thoroughfare." These young gentlemen of apparently much leisure and meager brains can be seen regularly at their windows and doors, patiently awaiting the passage of such ladies as their degenerate training leads them to suppose will submit without calling a "big brother" into the case, or who will aid their nefarious efforts at forming impromptu acquaintances. These unmannerly scoffers at female virtue and modesty are not always particular to confine their efforts to a single attempt, but, when the intended victim is specially attractive, sometimes follow her for squares, leaving employers and customers to take care of the store. On such occasions, difficulties serve but to increase their ardor, and respectable ladies are taxed to the utmost capacity of their ingenuity to escape without compromising their self-respect by being bowed at or spoken to by this class of nuisances.

A woman who feels flattered by or will return the recognition of a stranger is either possessed of a degree of vanity very likely to prove her ruin or is already beyond the possibility of such a change in her morals. There are, of course, circumstances under which acquaintances may be formed without introductions, but the meaning sought to be conveyed is doubtless sufficiently plain without detailing the exceptions, which all sensible women understand and appreciate.

Some girls claim that the only attraction possessed by street flirting is that "there's so much fun about it," and nothing more serious liable to result. This theory will not hold good in one-half the cases, as fully that proportion of flirting girls become unstable or demoralized women. It may be fun at first for girls, but men rarely waste so much time and devote so much labor to the simple quest of fun as understood by the guileless misses. Girls who encourage it seldom, if ever, quit as refined and attractive members of society as when they commenced, and many poor down-fallen women can trace their ruin to what they at first considered an innocent flirtation.

### Fire.

The signal from box 43, corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, last night about half-past nine o'clock, was caused by fire in the residence of Dr. Powell, Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. It was confined to one room on the third floor. The damage by fire amounted to one bureau and contents and a couple of chairs, but the damage by water is considerable, and is set down by experts to be about $1,000. The city having been very quiet all day, the alarm caused quite a crowd to assemble in the neighborhood, and comparatively speaking, things appeared lively in the locality. There was no particular incidents to note, however, and the excitement simmered down, as the steamers departed to their houses, about as suddenly as it came up.

☞ A Swedish minister, the Rev. Mr. Ongman, baptized four young ladies and one young man in Rum river, at Anoka, Minn., while the thermometer marked ten degrees below zero.

## A VAST ENTERPRISE.

### THE RED RIVER IRON WORKS OF KENTUCKY.

#### The Furnaces and Machinery.

Of the great things in creation iron ranks among the first. Iron has been the chief element in the growth of majestic empires; iron cements the material world; it is seen on every side, and employed wherever mechanical science is known. Capital has affinity for it, and we see the iron interest may be the broadest and best interest a country has. The utility of iron to mankind is only inferior to the breath of life, and the daily bread. Fortunately, too, it is found in its native condition, almost everywhere; has been wrought by science from the early ages; and now by wire or by rail encircles the globe.

Is it not, then, a matter of congratulation and of momentous regard, that our own State should hold emboweled wealth in iron of the choicest quality found anywhere? Such is the important fact. The pig iron from Estill county shipping to this market by the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company goes as fast as made directly into the hands of car-wheel makers far and near, and at prices above the range for other brands. The fame of this metal has spread out through the whole land, so that car-wheel makers and iron-bridge builders all through the country know something of it, and employ it when it may be had.

The supply heretofore has been limited to the make of one furnace.

But this enterprising company has, during the past year, broken new ground, and planted there in the midst of Estill hills the largest and the best furnace of its class not only in America, but in the whole world.

There are in Europe several blast furnaces larger than this, and some in this country equal to it in size, but none such are of the same class. Those are for stone coal as fuel, and are blown with a heated blast, while this is for charcoal, and the cold blast is employed, as will be seen by the following brief description of the works, which we have taken some pains to obtain from the most authentic sources, and which, we feel satisfied, will be of the deepest interest to all of our readers who take any interest in [illegible] sciences.

##### THE LOCATION

is five miles to the north of the Kentucky river, on the waters of Miller's creek, a stream which empties into the Kentucky at Scott's landing, six miles above Estill Springs, and thirty miles below the Three Forks. The old Estill furnace, owned by the same company, stands three miles further from the Kentucky river, and at the head waters of the same stream that flows by the new Red river furnace. Estill furnace occupies the mountain height, dividing the waters which shed northward into Red river from those flowing southward into the Kentucky, and forming the boundary line between the counties of Estill and Powell. The great work to be described, being on the direct line from Estill furnace to the Kentucky river, occupies the deep valley through which the waters from Estill furnace flow into the Kentucky. Red river furnace is elevated about one hundred feet above the Kentucky river, while Estill furnace is five hundred feet higher. The great geological base line, found on modern maps, passes near these furnaces.

##### THE WORKS.

The company has constructed a tram-way and turnpike road from the Kentucky river at Scott's Landing up Miller's creek to the new furnace; also a tram-way, following the outcrop of the ore level along the summit of the adjacent hills for five miles. The terminus of the latter near the furnace is connected with the valley, 500 feet below, by an incline plane 1,500 feet in length, and the other end connects with an ore chute 1,200 feet long, which connects with the valley road 500 feet below it by a switch-track and ore-pockets at a point three miles from the furnace.

Many miles of wagon road wind their way up the adjacent hills, and hundreds of humble homes have been newly made on every side.

##### FITCHBURG

is the name given to the site occupied by the furnace, including the substantial and excellent buildings in its immediate vicinity. The town limits, as chartered by the Legislature, extend one mile in every direction from the furnace, and, we believe, additional legislation for the proper protection of the company's business imposes certain restrictions to the distance of two miles from all the furnaces of the company. We have not space to note the various buildings and ample conveniences for conducting the business, such as lumber mill, grain mill, store and offices, shops, coal-houses, hotel, tool-house, ice-house, stables, cottages, meat houses, slaughter-houses, bakery, &c. Suffice that all are the result of an elaborate plan by one clearly master of the situation, and let us occupy the brief space left us with some notice of the great center,

##### RED RIVER FURNACE.

It is a twin stack, formed by a rectangular mass of heavy sandstone masonry, forty by eighty feet at the base, and fifty feet high.

One central arch, for convenience and ventilation, runs through from front to back. One working arch opens each half of the front, inwards to the hearth. One tuyere arch opens each side of the central arch into the hearth, and a tuyere arch opens the other two outer faces of each half of the stack, inwards to the hearth. A circular arch runs from one side of the working arch, at the inner end, round the hearth to the other side of the same, opening, as it passes into the tuyere arches.

These stacks stand upon a level seat, cut upon solid rock, at the foot of a steep bank, [illegible] with the back face of the stack, and the face of the rock [illegible] to the height of fifteen feet above the bottom of the furnace hearths.

Level with the top of this wall is the engine room, where two vertical, direct acting engines stand, likewise upon a foundation of solid rock; and massive brick walls overarch each engine, rendering the room fire-proof.

Twelve feet above the level of the engine room floor, and occupying the remainder of the space in width, behind the stacks, is the boiler house, containing eight boilers, in sets of two, and so connected that any number of them may be in use at a time.

The smoke stack stands also upon solid rock, behind the boilers. A substantial and ornamental bridge loft extends from the stack over the engine room, and the store room and machine shop, behind it, and terminates on the elevated bank behind the entire work.

The shafts of both furnaces are in all respects alike: diameter of hearth at bottom 48 inches, diameter of boshes 14 feet 6 inches, hight of boshes from bottom of hearth 25 feet, diameter of furnace mouth 8 feet, hight of shaft 50 feet. One is blown with cold blast, and the other is designed for a heated blast. For this purpose a hot blast oven surmounts the center of the stacks, on the back half, leaving ample passage past the front of it over the top of the stacks. Both engines are alike: twenty-four inch steam cylinder, sixty inch blowing cylinder, four feet stroke and, deliver their blast into a common receiver fifteen times the capacity of both blowing cylinders. This receiver is cylindrical, occupying a horizontal position overhead, across the front end of the engine room, next to the stacks. The blast being delivered into the receiver, by one or both engines, is drawn off to one or both stacks, as desired, the pressure to each being regulated by valves.

Both furnaces have alike four water tuyeres, with water tymp and dam; and both are worked with the cup-and-cone arrangement.

The gas from either furnace goes by one large flue into one common gas-receiver, and is from that distributed by smaller conducting pipes either to the hot-blast oven or to the boilers. This receiver rests, horizontally, above the roof of the boiler-house upon the four down pipes conducting the gas to the fronts of the four pairs of boilers. An elaborate system of self-acting escape valves insures against evil effects of gas explosions.

Furnace men will observe here some bold advances beyond previous experience in the furnace business, but in the direction many have inclined of late.

We are not aware that a cold-blast charcoal furnace anywhere has ever before been linked with a cup and cone, or indeed water tuyeres, tymp and dam.

The union of the blast from either one or both engines, first into one great receiver, and drawing it from thence in such volume as wanted, directly to the tuyeres of the cold-blast furnace, and by another conductor to the hot-blast oven, and from thence to the tuyeres of the hot-blast stack, will appear to furnace men a new and most admirable arrangement; and the receiving of the gas from one or both stacks, as they may be in blast, into one common gas receiver, and drawing it off as wanted into the hot-blast oven, or down to any of the boilers at will, is capital, and must be a taking arrangement with furnace builders, and prove most convenient and profitable wherever employed.

The practical iron man and the cautious capitalist, in observing the great capacity of this superbly arranged and gigantic structure, will quickly turn to the question of stocking these furnaces. But let them know that this company owns more than 50,000 acres of wooded and mineral lands, on which these furnaces are located, and that by their railroad they are in direct communication with the great valley of the Kentucky river, whose waters flow from a thousand slopes, where the woodman's ax has scarcely yet been heard, and they will at once be satisfied that the work is but a question of capital and management.

We are informed that the inception of this great work originated, and has developed, under the management of two young men by the name of Fitch, who are natives of New York, but whose long residence in Kentucky has made them favorably known to many. One is the Superintendent and the other the Secretary and Treasurer of this great company.

The financial responsibility has rested mainly upon the President of the company, Isaac W. Scott, of Lexington, backed by Messrs. P. R. Chandler & Son, of Chicago, who are leading directors in the concern, and represent a circle of stockholders who, on account of means and business capacity, should be the pride of any concern they support.

We have noted that the Legislature has passed an act granting the privilege to this company of increasing their capital to two millions, and observe the corporators in the newly-chartered Chandler Iron Company comprise these same men who have brought the Red River Iron Manufacturing Company to such a grand position; and we look with confident expectation of largely extended operations by this association of money and brains.

We are glad to know that some of our sagacious and far-seeing successful men are interested in the affairs of this Red River Iron Manufacturing Company.

The furnace we have attempted to describe is declared by all furnace-men who have seen it a most perfect establishment in every respect, and we are glad to learn from the company's agents in this city, Messrs. G. S. Moore & Co., that the first cast made in March proves the furnace a complete success at the first start—a very unusual triumph.

The improvement of the Kentucky river, made secure by the timely subscription of this city, brings this iron region in easy communication with this city, and the importance of this fact need not be referred to by us.

## CITY FEATURES.

### As Good as Gold.

Of course everybody read the mammoth advertisement of S. Barker & Co., of the New York Store, in yesterday's paper. They have the largest and finest stock of new and seasonable goods in the city, which they offer at the prices of the good old days before the war. Dry goods have not been offered at such prices since 1861. The goods are all fresh and of the latest style, and must be disposed of at once. Go early, if you wish to secure bargains.

☞ The attention of retail druggists is invited to the sale of the store on the corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets, advertised this morning. The sale takes place at 10 o'clock.

☞ For beautiful pictures go to Webster's, 95 Fourth street.

### Santonin the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure santonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, santonin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known officinal vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of santonin they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and often hazardous in their nature. The only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and its thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin. The materials have been so compounded that the lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are made of wood, and are entirely impervious to moisture from any atmosphere. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin. J. R. TILMAN, M.D.

### Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their spring stocks [illegible] of Dr. Wintersmith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

## TWO CURIOSITIES.

### A Pig with a Man's Head and a Pig with an Elephant's Head.

There are now on exhibition at the drug store of G. W. Anderson, on the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets, in this city, two of perhaps the most wonderful freaks of nature on record. They are nothing less than two pigs, one with a human head and the other with the head of an elephant. The last-named one was littered a few days ago by a sow owned by John Winters, Esq., a gardener, who has a stand in the Boone market-house. Its head is in every particular similar to that of an elephant, having a perfectly-formed snout, large ears and eyes, but no mouth. It was of a litter of thirteen pigs, all natural and well-formed except this one. Unlike the rest, it had no hair on its body. It lived about ten minutes, and ran about the yard before its death. It is now carefully preserved, and has been seen by hundreds of persons.

The other curiosity is still more wonderful. It was littered in nearly the same locality about two years ago, and created at that time considerable excitement and talk in the city. Thousands and thousands of persons went to see it. It lived for four or five days, and when disturbed made a noise similar to the crying of a child. It was fed on milk, and at first gave promise of being raised. It has a head shaped like a person, with all the features nearly perfect. They were more distinct before and just after its death than they are now, the preparation in which it is preserved having somewhat disfigured them.

These two inexplicable wonders can be seen at any time at the above-mentioned place. Medical men have ventured various explanations for the strange phenomena, some ascribing it to impressions made upon the mother before the birth of the offspring. They are well worth seeing.

## NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 14.

Mr. Geo. Graham drew the prize pig at the Fakir of Ispahan's entertainment Saturday night.

Notwithstanding the weather yesterday was so unfavorable the different churches were crowded.

[illegible] the dullest day of [illegible] several weeks.

The streets yesterday presented a very quiet appearance and indicated that the Sunday law was being strictly observed.

The Workingmen's Association have postponed their meeting until Wednesday night, at which time a treasurer will be elected.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis, was due last night with 229 bales of cotton for New York, to be forwarded by the I., M., and I. R. R.

The trial of the school-teacher to-day has excited considerable attention. It will remain to be seen what authority school-teachers have over their pupils.

A gentleman who sold his coat on Saturday to buy tickets to the prize show at Music Hall Saturday night was vexed to find the thirty tickets he bought were only blanks.

A down town merchant who is quite proficient in the "slight-of-hand business" talks of starting on a professional tour. His friends think he will be a formidable rival of the Fakir of Ipsahan.

The town talk yesterday was the article in New Albany Commercial of Saturday morning's issue. The query was, who was the author? It is generally conceded that a Louisville job printer named Smead, who was formerly connected with the Commercial, indicted it.

There was quite a row in a Pearl-street saloon on Saturday night, in which one of the parties received a very severe caning. The individual who was badly used up was taken to the station house by officer Mattlack and released yesterday morning by order of the Mayor. We presume all parties concerned will have a hearing before his Honor the Mayor, this morning.

The New Albany Commercial in yesterday morning's issue endorses the article which we referred to yesterday, and says:

"The Ledger of yesterday evening fairly bristles with a well simulated frenzy of virtuous indignation at the rough-shod truths contained in an article which inadvertently found its way into the columns of our paper yesterday.

"The obnoxious article was written by a man of mark in the ranks of the Democracy, having quite recently deserted the Democratic colors and taken refuge, if not rank, in the church. He, with the zeal of a new convert, claiming to have the salvation of Democratic souls nearest his heart, and the bitter experience of a misspent political life, wherewith to challenge their attention, sought the use of our columns, for what he thought a very laudable purpose, and obtained it. Not that we approved of his bitter style, or of some of his sweeping assertions, but because we wanted to concede to him the privilege of proving, out of his own mouth, the moral and political impossibility of making the unclean clean."

This needs no comment from us. Certain it is that the proprietor and editorial attaches of that paper will never recover from the effect of that editorial.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 14.

There were two arrests made yesterday for drunkenness, and two other drunken men were seen on Spring street last evening, but they were committing no disturbance.

A very respectable delegation from the Clark and Jeffersonville Lodges F. A. M. went from this city to Louisville, to attend the funeral of the late George Richards, yesterday afternoon.

There was a large gathering at the new church building of the M. E. Church South on the occasion of the dedication yesterday morning, and also at each of the services in the afternoon and evening. Sermons were preached by the reverend gentleman previously announced, and the members of the new church all seemed in the best of spirits over the auspicious opening of their new religious enterprise.

The temperance lecture of Elder K. Shaw was more largely attended than either of his previous lectures—in fact, it was the largest crowd of people that has been gathered since these Sunday afternoon lectures were commenced. They are always given at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, so as not to interfere with other assemblages. This judicious choice of time is the main point of their success. Elder K. Shaw goes to Charlestown next Thursday, but another lecturer is engaged and will fill the time next Sunday afternoon.

The Odd Fellows of this city are refitting and refurnishing their hall, corner of Market and Wall streets. When finished, it will be without doubt the finest lodge room in the State. The Odd Fellows in our city are very strong, and are composed of our most respectable citizens. We do not propose to cast any reflections upon any other society in the city or elsewhere, but we must say that the Odd Fellows, as an organization here, are working good to mankind generally, and are first to the attendance of the poor and needy in the city.

An affair somewhat romantic occurred in this city yesterday, which was not altogether frustrated, but may be said to be indefinitely postponed. A young fellow, named Edward Schooley, aged seventeen, a resident of Louisville, had obtained license in that city to marry a young girl, named Mary Perkins, aged sixteen, residing within the classic precincts of Slabtown, a small village just adjacent to the lower limits of the city of which Major S. S. Lyon is supposed to be the Mayor *de facto*. Yesterday morning, young Schooley, armed with his matrimonial instrument, came to this city, and proceeded carefully to Slabtown, where his beloved Mary was, and he so far succeeded as to decoy the blushing damsel to the ferry, but that "tide in the affairs of men" had commenced to flow—they were overtaken at the ferry by cruel parents. After considerable parleying the ardent lover gave up the license to an uncle of the girl, with the understanding that he was to have it again at such time as future events should determine to be the fit and proper period for his marriage.

## KENTUCKY POLITICS.

### Warren County.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, March 11, 1870.

I am gratified to see that in the general scramble for office in Warren county, as indicated by the long string of announcements in the Bowling Green Democrat, no one has yet appeared in opposition to Mr. James R. Clark, the candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk. Having been long and well acquainted with him, and having a full knowledge of his capacity and qualification for the place he seeks, I deem it but simple justice to say a few words in his behalf through your columns.

Early in the late war Mr. Clark enlisted as a private in General (then Colonel) Duke's regiment of General Morgan's command, in which capacity he served faithfully and gallantly, commanding the universal respect and even admiration of his comrades and associates, until he was wounded while making a charge on the enemy at Gallatin, Tennessee, in August 1862. And never was his fearless daring more conspicuous than in this last charge; he was within ten steps of the enemy and among the foremost of the command when he fell. The following day his leg was amputated above the knee, and he was left at a private house near the scene of the fight. About three months afterwards he fell into the hands of the Federal authorities, and, being totally unfit for duty of any kind, was sent to his home in Kentucky.

In August, 1866, he was elected to the office which he now holds over one of the most popular and worthy young men of the county, and since that time has discharged the duties of the place with unexceptionable accuracy and fidelity. His loyalty to the Democratic party has been as constant and faithful as it was to the "Lost Cause" in other days, and certainly deserves to be rewarded with the office he asks, and which he has proven himself so competent to fill.

This tribute may seem superfluous, since he is so well known in the county in which he resides, but I write it, and hope you will give it a place in your columns, as a simple act of justice to a worthy and deserving gentleman.

### The Appellate Judgeship.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The following is an exact copy from the resolutions of the last Democratic State Convention, held at Frankfort, February 22d, 1868, to-wit:

"The committee on permanent organization, through their chairman, Hon. Norvin Green, reported the following as the Central Committee for the current year, with full executive power to appoint committees in Judicial and Congressional districts."

The only power conferred upon the State Central Committee as to local affairs was to appoint committees for the Judicial and Congressional districts. That committee has no more power to call a convention for a Judicial than a Congressional district, and their power to call a convention for a county is just the same and as appropriate as for either. Nor can the recommendation of a part or all of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature from a district confer such power. They were not elected for any such purpose. And we apprehend no party, in general convention, would confer upon a State Central Committee the power to interfere in their local politics by calling a convention for either their districts or counties.

Many true Democrats regret this departure from regular party usage, and the usurpation of power, just at this time, when usurpation of unauthorized power is so common, and which, as a party, we are trying to resist.

Nor is there any valid reason assigned why this committee should not have confined itself to legitimate power, by merely appointing a central committee for this judicial district. As a strict constructionist and a partisan, jealous of power by those in authority, I regret exceedingly this exercise of undelegated and unauthorized power, when the exercise of legitimate power was so plain and simple and so in accordance with party usage; and, as an entering wedge to the exercise of illegitimate partisan power, I must enter my protest.

In this instance, there is neither the apology of revolutionary times nor necessity of hurried action, as was the case the year after the war closed, when much had to be assumed to get the party organized. But now it is regularly organized, with the powers of its different committees, &c., well defined, and within these boundaries should each strictly stand.

But evidently feeling this want of authority from the convention that called them into existence, this committee have merely recommended the call of a convention at Hopkinsville on the 1st of June, which wanting in authority leaves the party still more in confusion, if possible; for, as it is not binding on the party as a measure of mere party usage, they are at liberty to adopt or reject it.

As there are but two of the ten Democratic Senators' names from this Judicial district attached to the call, and an absence of four of the Democratic Representatives, it is the more to be regretted that said committee saw proper thus illegitimately to interfere. DEMOCRAT.

### Legislative Dictation.

[From the Mayfield Democrat.]

We understand that the sitting of the Legislature cost the people of the State about $1,000 daily, all to be paid out of the pockets of the tax-payers. The present session has already extended far beyond the constitutional number of sixty days, and is likely to extend to near one hundred, thereby adding say $40,000 to the expenses of the State. That our readers may see why this session has been prolonged, we append the following from the Hopkinsville Conservative. We agree with that paper: "That the members of the Legislature would have plenty to do to attend to the interest of their constituents; leaving the call of a Convention to the people at home." The people did not send them to the Legislature to call Conventions. Let every good man who wants the position offer himself, and let the people decide as to their merits. However, if a Convention is held they will no doubt select a good man:

"We re-publish to-day, from the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, a call for a convention in this Appellate Judicial District, for the purpose of deciding who shall be the Democratic standard-bearer in the present contest for the Appellate Judgeship. Now, we have heretofore said nothing, either pro or con on the subject of a convention. We have our doubts, however, whether a convention will be absolutely necessary. At any rate there is plenty of time yet. We see no necessity for such haste. And, not only so, it is our private opinion that members of the Legislature [illegible] send them to the State Legislature to call conventions, but to enact laws for the general good. When it is found, however, that a sufficiency of brains have not been left at home to manage the interests of the Democratic party, it may be well to invoke the interposition of our wise legislators; but until such discovery is made, we think it would be prudent, to say the least, for the interests confided to their charge."

### The Appellate Race.

[From the Hickman Courier.]

In our last issue we published a call signed by six Senators and seventeen Representatives, recommending a convention at Madisonville, on the 11th day of May next, for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in this District. The absence of Senator Lindsay's and Representative Silvertooth's names, and of other Senators and Representatives of this District, is noticeable, and we must conclude, from some cause or other, they do not indorse the call. The work of calling this convention is gratuitous upon the part of the signers, without authority, and we think the result of hasty action. Besides, the place designated is inconvenient and entirely unsuitable. Paducah or Henderson is certainly more accessible to all the different counties of the District. Upon the whole we think the call of these Representatives should respectfully be disregarded. When a convention is called let it be through a regular constituted committee deriving its authority from the State Executive Committee.

## CANNED PEACHES.

### Another Way in Which the West is Imposed Upon.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The American Agriculturist for July says that a valued correspondent in Boston writes a protest against the quality of the canned peaches in the market, stating that as a usual thing they are not fit to eat, in which opinion the Agriculturist coincides, and advises as follows:

"Last year was one of unusual scarcity, and anything in the shape of a peach, whether ripe or not, was used to fill the cans. The present season there promises to be an abundant peach crop. Now here is a first rate chance for some canning establishment to make a reputation. Let it be known that a certain brand of peaches will be, when opened, eatable, and not the tough, slimy apology for peaches that we have had, and the future of that house is made."

As much as to say: make a reputation while peaches are plenty, and then make money by selling inferior fruit when good peaches cannot be had so cheap. Whether the words of the Agriculturist bear this construction or not, it is the very thing that has been done, and a distrust against all canned fruit has thereby been created.

If there are any canning establishments in the East that have not sacrificed their reputation in this way they have not been found able to supply the home demand for first-class canned peaches, for I know that some wealthy gentlemen in the city of New York have for several years past, had their canned peaches put up at the West by private families, having regard entirely to quality and not price. Now, I have reason to know that no canning establishment can buy choice peaches at the price that has heretofore prevailed, and sell at the wholesale price when in cans. There is perhaps no commodity that is bought and sold that varies so much in quality as that of peaches. That of superior quality, even in seasons of plenty, does not near supply the demand, so that all the choice fruit in market can be sold at high prices to private families, thus leaving the large canning establishments no alternative but to buy inferior fruit, with which the market is largely overstocked. But the first-rate chance the Agriculturist sees for some canning establishment to renew its reputation, seems to involve the necessity of letting it be known that there will be no imposition practiced upon the purchaser. But how is this to be done? Confidence once betrayed is not readily bestowed a second time. A very important thing towards furnishing good canned peaches is to get the peaches. It has been demonstrated that the sandy and befogged plains of New Jersey, or any such locality, can not produce peaches of a quality equal to such as can be grown upon the Ohio river hills; yet, for want of capital and a little enterprise, the people of the West send annually thousands of dollars to the East for a luxury, described by the Agriculturist as an apology for peaches, not fit to eat. RURAL.

### The Insane Asylum at Hopkinsville.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The hospital for the care and cure of the insane in Hopkinsville, Christian county, the most recently created eleemosynary State institution in Kentucky, has in the last few years made sure and excellent advances in all important details of good management, and justly merits the liberal support it receives from the State. Increasing confidence in the skillful and humane management of the superintendent has filled the institution with patients, and suggests the expediency of increasing the capacity of the buildings by two additional wings, for the accommodation of at least one hundred more patients.

Much, through judicious use of moneyed means, is still needed to advance the institution at Hopkinsville to that fullness of varied arrangements for the credit and convenience of the establishment to place it in rank with the first-class institutions for like uses in the United States. It is confidently believed that, should ample means be supplied, Dr. Rodman will be quick in action, as heretofore, to assure all possible benefit for the suffering patients confided to his care.

It is pleasant to observe in the conduct of domestic affairs throughout the hospital economy not falling into parsimony, and needed comforts not lessened in daily dispensation through careless expenditure.

The Legislature of Kentucky may continue a liberal and increasing consideration in favor of the Western Hospital without distrust, and a are of benefits promoted. D. L. D.

## WASHINGTON WOMEN.

### The Foreign Element—"The Most Beautiful"—Honorable Exiles to a Second-class Mission.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

The foreign element in Washington society is by no means to be overlooked. Amongst the secretaries and attaches of the legations are the young men who are the special dancers of the "German," and who are, by consequence, very great favorites. Indeed, there are young ladies here who have, in view of the attractions of these gentlemen (honorable exiles to a second-class mission), shown a proper scorn for all their own countrymen.

The wives and daughters of some of the diplomatists possess much influence socially, and do much toward preserving pleasant relations between their own and our nation.

MADAME GARCIA.

Madame Garcia, wife of the Minister from the Argentine Confederation, is, perhaps, better known than any other of the foreign ladies. She speaks English and several other languages besides her own, and is noted for her vivacity in conversation and for her abilities as a musician. Says a foreign gentleman, in speaking of her: "Venus has little to do with her, but Minerva very much. She weighs her 160 pounds and is not tall." She is not altogether void of personal attractions, however, for she has fine eyes, and a complexion which is very fair for one who has such dark hair. Her great beauty is her plump white neck and shoulders. Madame Garcia is a diplomatist of no mean ability. She has used her social advantages well this winter, and has entertained handsomely, and welcomed all who have called on her reception days with great cordiality. But she is not to be celebrated for meekness, and on occasions can display somewhat of the fire essential to a woman of spirit. Her uncle Rosas, once the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was one of the most remarkable men of his day. He was for a long time the leading man of South America, "but was not noted for his lamb-like qualities," says some one in speaking of him; "he killed a good many people."

Madame Garcia lived in Paris before coming to Washington, where her husband was First Secretary of Legation in connection with the mission from his own country. She has written a novel in French, called "Love in the Pampas," and it was in regard to its translation into English that she had some difficulty with a certain lady, to cover which the Lopez story was devised.

MADAME DE CATACAZY.

Some paragraphs have been going the rounds of the newspapers headed "The most beautiful woman in Washington," and much has been said as to the claims of the lady therein mentioned to so honorable a title. The assertion seems rather sweeping, and it would be injudicious to say of any one woman that she is the most beautiful in this city, where beauties have never been found in greater numbers than during the present season. Besides, "La Belle Helene," the "apple story" and the "apple man" to be too fresh in our memories for us to hazard so dangerous a selection.

Madame de Catacazy, the wife of the Russian Minister, is the lady of whom so much is affirmed; and when one sees her one is not altogether surprised at the degree of praise awarded. She is a very tall, finely developed women, and her proportion and graceful bearing would of themselves attract attention toward her. But her hair is her chiefest beauty. It is of the indescribable gold color of which so much is said and so little known. Madame de Catacazy's features are not perfect, nor is her complexion, but she has soft, pretty blue eyes and a bright color to her cheeks. Her manners are very fascinating, and she knows how to pay dainty little compliments, though her vocabulary of English words is not large. Mr. Sumner—so says the notice of her before mentioned—has called her "splendid," and that adjective and "magnificent" are more applicable to her than "beautiful." Beauty, as I understand it, is of more delicate type, but there is a certain Eastern glory and glitter about Madame de Catacazy that dazzles while her manner enchants.

MRS. BODISCO

A correspondent has established the claims of Mrs. Bodisco to rival the lady last named in point of beauty; and, as she is an American woman, it is only natural that more interest should be felt in her pretensions, albeit they are not of her own suggesting. She does, in truth, possess great beauty, and that of the purest style. Her features are very regular, and her complexion faultless. Her mouth and teeth are perfect. She is a blonde, of course. It seems we never hear of any other type among great beauties nowadays. She was a Miss Barton, of Georgetown, D. C., and her husband is the son of Baron Bodisco, who married, when past middle age, a beautiful girl of sixteen, a Miss Williams, also of Georgetown.

It is scarcely fair to compare Mrs. Bodisco with Madame de Catacazy, when there is such a great difference between the ages of the two ladies. The former does not appear over 20 years of age, and has a particularly fresh face; while the latter is a well-preserved woman of 40, perhaps.

MADAME POTESDAD.

Another woman whom many think handsomer than the Russian Minister's wife is Madame Podesdad, wife of one of the secretaries of the Spanish Legation. This lady is also an American. She was a Miss Chapman, of Virginia. Her mother was Miss Mary Randolph, a great belle in Virginia many years ago. This Miss Randolph was especially noted for her fearlessness in riding. On one occasion, it is said, when staying at the Warm Springs, in Virginia, she started out with a riding party for the Warm Spring mountain, and dared the gentlemen accompanying her to do whatever she did. The mountain is quite high, and has at its summit a rock jutting out over a precipice. [illegible] room to turn around, but, having accomplished her purpose, she backed him from the dangerous position, and faced the rest of the party in triumph. Not a man would follow her example, but one youthful piece of inexperience stood on his head in his saddle and dared the lady to do that. Of course she cried "quits."

Madame Potesdad has been a noted beauty, and is very handsome. Her complexion is fine and her neck and arms beautiful. She has the frankest possible way of speaking, and greets with a hearty grasp of the hand, instead of the mere finger-touch so common among fashionable ladies. She lives very quietly in Georgetown, and entertains very little, but is such a favorite in society that she receives invitations everywhere.

"THE STATUE MARQUISE."

We have had many elegant women, married and single, shining in Washington this winter. Too many by far to particularize any save one, whom some deem a myth and others have seen and think her beauty and grace wonderful enough to have been celebrated in the stories of old, which delighted in mythical splendors. This lady came among us as a dazzling meteor, and was gone before her presence was fully realized. She has a name, however, and a rank, being a Madame Canizy, a French Marquise, wife of an *ecuyer* of the Emperor. She is said to be statue-like in the perfection of her form and face. She passed three days in Washington while the Prince was here, and attended the grand ball. Rumor tells of her being there in a pink satin, unsupported by crinoline, a corsage made low and unrelieved by ornaments, and styles her "The Statue Marquise."

### Proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature.

First colored Senator—You're a liar.

Second colored Senator—You're a thief.

Third colored Senator—Hold your tongue, or you will be in the penitentiary in less than ninety days.

Fourth colored Senator—If you don't dry up we'll knock hell out of you.

Mr. Leslie—Mr. President, I do not mind these interruptions.

## Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 10:00 A. M. | Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ....Daily except Sunday.... | 9:45 night |
| 3:55 P. M. | Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily.... | 12:45 P. M. |
| 11:10 P. M. | Cincinnati and East'n Express ....Daily except Saturdays.... | 5:00 A. M. |

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jal1 dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:30 A. M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:00 P. M. |
| 4:30 P. M. | No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.) | 9:35 A. M. |
| 12:30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 1:35 P. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 2:05 P. M. |
| 3:15 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.) | 8:30 A. M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 6:40 A. M. | No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 7:10 A. M. |
| 10:00 A. M. | No. 7, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 12:35 P. M. |
| 2:10 P. M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 3:35 P. M. |
| 10:40 P. M. | No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis. | 11:45 P. M. |
| | | 1:30 P. M. |

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 A. M. | No. 1 Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 7:00 P. M. |

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail Boat | 3:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Evening Express | 5:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| On Sunday | | 3:00 P. M. |

Mr. J. Fisk, Jr., denies any contemplated change in the management of Erie.

The friends of the Big Sandy railroad hold a meeting in Mount Sterling on the 15th inst.

Chancellor Felder, of New Orleans, has decided that the city has no authority to subscribe its bonds in aid of railroads, which it has been doing very liberally.

It is proposed to build a railway from a point on the Mississippi Central nearly due west to Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo river, and perhaps to the Mississippi.

The semi-annual meeting of the National General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday, the 30th of March.

Contracts have been let for building 133 miles of the Cincinnati, Wabash and Grand Rapids, from White Pigeon South, making a continuous road from Grand Rapids, through Indianapolis, to Cincinnati.

Five separate railway projects in Missouri, authorised by five different State charters, have come into the hands of one set of men, who now ask Congress to give them an act of consolidation, so that the whole thing may be known as the "Grapevine" Line.

The general Northern offices of the "Louisville Route" South have been removed from No. 2 Astor House, New York, to the new building, 319 Broadway, corner of Pearl street, where J. W. Rockwell and Col. S. Jones will be happy to see all the friends of that line.

The new car brake of J. W. Wilcox (New York city) is arranged so that the same motion required to put on the check also serves to facilitate the re-starting. It is a combination of devices for double purposes or single action at the option of the hand having it in charge.

They have a new mammoth locomotive on the Taunton and New Bedford railway. It is named Janus or "double ender," because its peculiar formation is adapted to run day in either direction. The engineer's place is in the middle of the machine, which weighs no less than sixty tons.

Until further arrangements can be perfected, no through sleeping-car will leave Louisville for Atlanta at 12:30 A. M. on Sundays, but will run every other day of the week. The through car will leave Atlanta daily at 7:30 p. m., except Sundays. Arrangements will be made ere long to make this through-car line daily.

Two engines, weighing 96 tons, were run upon the new bridge of the Boston and Maine Railway at Exeter river, when it was completed last week, and the deflection amounted to only five-eighths of an inch where they stood. They were then run over at the rate of thirty miles an hour without increasing the deflection a particle. The span is sixty-four feet, and will sustain ten tons to the running foot, while its cost scarcely exceeded that of a common lattice work structure.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting Capt. J. G. Tinsett of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. He informs us that there is no blockade on that road, and that they are able to move all the freight with dispatch that is or may be offered. With a road in as fine condition and well equipped with motive power and rolling stock, and with such men as the Hon. A. L. Harris as Master of Transportation, with A. C. Bryant at Chattanooga as his assistant, it would seem almost impossible to block that road.

Col. Woodruff and Gen. Pullman have at last settled their lawsuits and terminated their rivalry in a mutually satisfactory compromise of interests and dollars and cents. One has sold and the other has bought the disputed bone of contention. This is now an established fact. All the legal documents required in a complete transfer of the rolling stock, equipments, patents and contracts of the Silver Palace Car Company to the Pullman Consolidation were executed last week in Philadelphia, and henceforth we shall have but one great corporation of this sort on the continent.

A trip to San Francisco by rail is to be the fashionable excursion of the season. Everybody who pretends to be anybody at all will go. The Pacific road has been put in splendid order, and with the magnificent Pullman palace cars of the line the trip is indeed a pleasant one. In anticipation of the rush of pleasure-seekers, Mr. S. E. Carey, General Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Indianapolis line, is preparing to arrange with excursion parties at prices within the reach of all. For parties of twenty-five, the fare each for the round trip is $190. For parties of fifty, $180 for the round trip. Who will organize the first excursion?

It has been suggested that the Pacific Railway is changing the climate on the plains. Instead of continuous droughts, all along the line rain now falls in refreshing abundance. In Central Ohio, an exchange says, the climate has been completely revolutionized since the iron rails have formed a network all over that region. Instead of the destructive droughts formerly suffered there, for some four or five years there has been rain in abundance—even more than enough to supply all the wants of farmers. This change is thought to be the result of an equilibrium produced on the electrical currents, which has brought about a more uniform dispensation of the rain. It is a fact within the observance of all who remember ante-railway times that there are few or no such thunder storms as formerly took place in the Eastern States.

## River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | GEN. BUELL | 10 A. M. |
| Cincinnati | UNITED STATES | 4 P. M. |
| Henderson | ROSE HITE | 4 P. M. |
| Tenn. River | LECLAIRE No. 2 | 5 P. M. |
| Cincinnati | NORMAN | 12 M. |

ARRIVALS—March 13.

Gen. Buell, Cincinnati. Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati. Rose Hite, Henderson. Minneola, Cincinnati. Lawrence, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES—March 13.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati. Minneola, Memphis. Mary Miller, N. O. Virginia, N. O. Lawrence, Nashville.

The river has fallen 2 inches since last report; now in the canal 8 feet 10 inches, and in the chute 6 feet 10 inches. The weather yesterday was cold, with a stiff breeze blowing from the Northwest. Saturday morning it commenced snowing and snowed rapidly for several hours. The ground being thoroughly saturated with water the snow melted about as fast as it fell. As usual on Sundays there was but little business done on the levee yesterday.

The Petrel and barges arrived from below at 5 p. m. yesterday.

The Belle Vernon was due last night from New Orleans to Cincinnati.

The Norman, from Evansville, will pass up for Cincinnati at 12 m. to-day.

The Robert Moore will leave the city wharf for Nashville, Wednesday at 12 m.

The Leclaire No. 2 is advertised to leave for Tennessee river this day at 5 p. m.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, cleared New Orleans last Friday evening for this port.

[illegible] tional Hotel.

Mr. Ed. C. Miller, of the Sam J. Hale, and Mr. John Spencer, of the John Groesbeck, are both on the sick list.

The steamer Anna, of the St. Louis Express Line, is the first boat for St. Louis, leaving here on Wednesday at 12 m.

The machinery of the Rebecca, sunk at the Parkersburg bridge, was not sold last week, as advertised. It is still under water.

The Shamrock, from St. Louis, and the Spray, from Nashville, were due last evening, but had not arrived when we left the levee.

There were several boats due here yesterday that had not arrived at 6 p. m. We presume the storm on Saturday night has delayed them.

The Minneola, from Cincinnati to Memphis, being loaded down to the guards, only stopped to coal, and then passed down the falls.

The Lawrence, from Cincinnati, arrived yesterday, and took on here about 30 tons of freight, and then passed over the falls on her way to Nashville.

The fine steamer Virginia, Capt. Charles Schultz, left the Portland wharf yesterday morning with a big trip of freight and people for New Orleans.

The Mary Miller, Capt. Hicks King, left yesterday evening at 5 o'clock on her maiden trip. She received here about 400 tons of freight for New Orleans.

Captains O. Montcalm and Mann Saterwhite returned to the city yesterday evening, after having been absent for a day or two in Cincinnati on business connected with their agencies here.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis to Cincinnati, was due last night. She brings up the remains of Geo. W. Wood. Several persons are here awaiting her arrival, to accompany his remains to Cincinnati.

The Chamber of Commerce at Cincinnati, Friday, appointed a committee, consisting of John A. Williamson, Wm. Hooper, J. T. Biggs, Geo. F. Davis and Jas. Torrence, to go to Washington and urge upon Congress the needed appropriation to finish the Louisville and Portland canal.

It now seems that the Leonidas and Alaska were also victimized by Wilburn, the New Orleans sugar broker, to what extent we have not heard. The operations of this precious scoundrel in drawing on bogus bills of lading amounts to something like $20,000, and it is reported that he is now rusticating in Cuba.

The Rose Hite arrived yesterday evening, and had the following for this port: 1,200 sacks corn, 300 bbls potatoes, 100 bbls apples, 50 bbls oranges, 100 bbls flour, 50 bbls oranges, 12 hhds tobacco, 75 bdls plow-handles, 50 tons miscellaneous freight, and a cabin full of people. She leaves the city wharf this day at 4:30 for Henderson.

The regular Louisville and New Orleans packet Louisville, Captain James Lusk in command, with Captains Egan and Lem Miller in the office, on account of the storm yesterday evening, did not leave. By the request of shippers, Captain Lusk has very generously consented to lay over until to-morrow evening. She has engagements sufficient to fill her out, and will positively leave for New Orleans direct at 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Mr. W. D. Love and Capt. S. O. Homenway, of the Memphis Packet Co., have a book of five hundred pages nearly ready for the press, which they propose to make a reliable shipping directory. It will give all the landings on the Western rivers, with the names of the proper shipping points for interior towns—a list of all railroads West and South, their stations and the best routes to ship from St. Louis—a list of all post-offices, and all points supplied by express companies; and a large amount of other information valuable to shippers.

A numerously attended meeting of merchants was held at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Thursday night, to consider measures for establishing a permanent line of packets between St. Louis and Arkansas and White rivers. There are now two boats in the trade, the Colossal and Utah, but they are inadequate to do the business offered. The plan adopted was to raise $100,000 in stock. $15,000 was subscribed on the spot, and committees appointed to raise the remainder. Parties on the Arkansas and White rivers will be allowed to take stock. There was great unity of feeling manifested, and there is no doubt that the full amount of stock will be speedily subscribed.

### River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 13.—Raining and snowing during the day. Thermometer 32. Monongahela 8 feet 6 inches.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—River 23 feet and stationary here, but rising above all the way to the head waters; 79 feet space under the bridge. Weather cloudy; temperature 34 degrees. Departed—St. Charles and Juniata, to Pittsburg.

EVANSVILLE, March 13.—Weather to-day partly cloudy, mild, and calm. Mercury 36 at 6 a. m., 44 at noon, 38 at 6 p. m. River about stationary. The snow storm ceased at midnight, the wind did not abate till daylight. Morning Star left about the usual hour, Silver Moon at midnight. The local packets laid over till daylight. Port list to-day—America, Arkansas river to Pittsburg at noon; Quickstep, from Cairo, at 2 p. m.; Lorena, New Orleans to Pittsburg, 4 p. m.; Spray, Nashville to Cincinnati, 7 p. m. All with good trips. No lives were reported lost by the sinking of flatboats and barges last night. A barge loaded with coal sunk at Henderson last night.

CAIRO, March 13.—Port list—Marble City, St. Louis to Memphis, at 11 p. m.; Fanny Brandies, Cairo to Memphis, at 4 a. m.; City of Alton, Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 4 a. m.; Hope, St. Louis to Pittsburg, at 8 a. m.; David Watts, Tenn. river to St. Louis; Lady Pike, Cairo to Mound City; City of Evansville, Evansville packet, 11; Nellie Rogers, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 11; Tom Rees, New Orleans to Cairo, 1 p. m.; Greyhound, Red river to Cairo; W. R. Dunca, St. Louis to Red river, 5. The river has fallen four inches; mercury 30.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Arrived—Arthur, from New Orleans; Glasgow, from Pittsburg; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Schuyler, from Peoria. Departed—Mary and barges and Continental for New Orleans; Mountaineer for Kansas City. The river is still rising, with about six feet to Cairo. Weather clear. Considerable of yesterday's snow has thawed during the day, but it is cold again to-night and freezing. No boats were detained by the furious wind and snow storm last night.

### Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Mar 13.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour easier [illegible]. Wheat [illegible] No. 2 [illegible]. Corn stronger and a shade higher [illegible] rejected. [illegible] Pork [illegible] Lard [illegible] Cut meats quiet [illegible] dressed hogs steady at [illegible]. Live hogs [illegible] receipts—[illegible] flour, [illegible] bu wheat, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu rye.

## AMUSEMENTS.


# Louisville Opera House.

### *Extraordinary Attraction*

MONDAY EVENING, March 14, grand production of the most successful drama of the time, the immense sensation of

## The Streets of New York!

With new and appropriate scenery by Mr. Joseph Piper, and mechanical effects by P. Costello and assistants; music composed expressly for the drama by Mons. A. Predigam, and a powerful cast of characters, embracing the entire strength of the star company.

### Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.

## ROLLER SKATING

AT THE RINK!

SATURDAY NIGHT from 7 to 10; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 3 to 6, and Saturday morning from 9 to 12. ja4 dtf

## AUCTION SALES.

### TO-DAY.

#### AUCTION SALES.

At a Private Residence, north side Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, No. 447.

ON MONDAY MORNING, March 14, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, all of the household effects in said house, consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture; and, at 12 o'clock, will sell one open-top Buggy and Harness and Spring Wagon. This sale is peremptory, as the parties decline housekeeping. Terms cash. mh12 d3 W. E. CURD.

#### BY WHARTON & CO.,

No. 89 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Pawnbroker's Sale—Fine Jewelry AT AUCTION.

BEGINNING MONDAY morning at 10 o'clock, and 7 o'clock P. M., an elegant lot of gold and silver patent lever watches, gold and hair chains, finger rings, plated tea sets, coffee urns, table castors, ice pitchers, forks and spoons. mh13 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

#### BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

At the Great Auction Bazar, 149 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

ON MONDAY MORNING, March 14, at 10 o'clock will sell a general assortment of new and second-hand household goods, feather bed, pillows, &c., carpets, clocks, stoves, safes, piano-forte, &c.; also, a fine lot of silver-plated table ware. Terms cash. ☞ Consignments solicited. J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

### FUTURE SALES.

## TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15,

### AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold at our

### "Real Estate Exchange,"

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

IMPROVED.

Frame cottage house and lot situated on Montgomery street, Portland, between Fifth and Sixth Cross streets, 4 rooms and kitchen, lot 25x200, street all graded and paved.

Frame cottage of 3 rooms, situated on the west side of Seventeenth street, between Bank and Duncan streets, lot 25x90.

VACANT LOTS.

Lots Nos. 7 and 8 in block 5, Slevin's addition, on the west side of Twenty-sixth street, each lot having a front of 50 feet by 150 deep to an alley.

Vacant lot on the east side of Sixth street, south of York street, 30x157 to an alley.

Vacant lot 30x175 to an alley, situated on the north side of Churchill street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

As an inducement to those having property to sell to try it at our Exchange, we will state that no charge will be made unless the property is sold. Regular sale days Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Further information can be obtained at our Exchange. Buyers, examine the property before Tuesday morning. Make up your minds what you want and what you're willing to give. Terms announced at sale. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

#### ST. DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

TUESDAY, March 15th, at 10 a. m., will be sold a large stock of prime

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

mostly fresh receipts, and embracing lines of very desirable goods for men's, boys' and youths', women's, misses' and children's wear. Buyers can find almost every variety of seasonable goods in this sale.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 16th and 17th, at 9½ a. m., lines of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, &c., comprising bleached muslins, prints, cloths, cassimeres, ginghams, delaines, dress goods, white goods, skirts, drawers, threads, suspenders, &c., &c., &c.

Also, ingrain, Dutch wool, Venetian, stair and hemp carpets.

Also, lines ready-made clothing in great variety; men's and boys' fine brush, fur and wool hats, &c. Terms cash. mh13 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

#### BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large and Attractive Sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, and Notions, AT AUCTION

TUESDAY, March 15, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large lot of alpacas, lusters, mozambiques, prints, linens, cassimeres, sallesias, jeans, marseilles, quilts, notions and cutlery.

Also, 25 bxs German soap, 300 gross fancy hotel soap. mh13 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

#### BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale of Boots and Shoes. AT AUCTION.

BEST ASSORTMENT we have offered this season. Wednesday, the 16th of March, at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms. mh13 H. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

#### Pony for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Levi's stable, on the south side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh streets, about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, March 16, A No. 1 saddle pony for girls or boys. Sold for no fault. mh13 d4*

#### BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

## EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

### Valuable Unimproved Business and Residence Property, &c., AT AUCTION.

IN conformity with the will of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., we will sell at public auction the entire estate of said testator, consisting of the following valuable real estate, at the times and places designated in the following list:

On Tuesday, March 15, 1870,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises, 27 lots of ground fronting on Eleventh, Twelfth, and Delaware streets. These lots are all situated between Eleventh and Twelfth and Delaware and Lexington streets, Louisville, Ky.

Terms—One-fourth cash; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest.

On Thursday, March 17, 1870,

At 3½ o'clock, on the premises, 105x210 on the south side of Jefferson st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts. This will be sold in lots of 25 feet each.

All of the above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

On the 20th April,

At eleven o'clock A. M., on the premises, we will sell the handsome country residence at Hobbs' Depot known as Hazlewood, with about two hundred acres, a portion of which has been divided into lots. Plats can be seen at the office of Pearson & Meddis, 150 Main st. SAM'L L. NOCK, Jr., A. W. KAYE, Executors of Samuel L. Nock, dec'd. PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS FOR COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. B. & J. F. MITCHELL, Commission Merchants, 87 and 89 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

Shawnese D. & D.; Ginghams, Plaids, and Checks; K. I. Kerseys; Kentucky Jeans (a full line); Cottonades; Greer's Checks in all Nos.; Shirtings, Osnaburgs; Balmoral Skirts, Shirtings; Meltons, plain and printed; [illegible]

Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices. fe26 d6m

Iron, Nails, Steel, Horse-shoes, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmiths' Tools. WAGON AND PLOW MATERIAL, All kinds for sale at lowest rates. Kentucky Rolling Mill Company, 291 Main St., Louisville, Ky. ja15 d3m

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail: Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages. Optical Instruments, 84 pages. Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons, 88 pages. Philosophical Instruments, 64 pages. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe28 d3m

*Maryland Bag Factory.* BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Wool, Grain Bags, Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags, Cotton Bagging and Rope. O. H. & F. H. ALBERTI, Southwest cor. of South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md. oc8 d6m

☞ Advertisements on this page under the special heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No Advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL—About 12 or 14 years old, to assist in a family. Apply at May street, bet. York and Breckinridge. mh13 d3

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Male and female, to sell a new article—sells at sight. No. 26 Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third.

WANTED—Everybody to know that I will sell at a discount this week for less than it can be bought for anywhere in the city. Call at my new stock. No notice answered unless J. R. Daily, No. 13 East Market, between First and Second. mh13 d3

WANTED—A situation in some good, wholesale house by a man who can give the best of reference. Address W. N., Courier-Journal office. mh13 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A gardener of much experience in all branches of gardening wishes to get employment. Information will be given at Duell's boarding-house, on Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh13 d3*

WANTED—3,000 PERSONS, male and female, to all situations. Do you wish to hire help? Do you want a place? Places and help of every conceivable kind, free of charge. Call at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. mh13 d3

WANTED—HOUSE—By 1st of April, a house of 7 or 8 rooms. J. W. W., 225 West Main street. mh13 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—As river clerk, bookkeeper, salesman, traveling agent, or collector. Salary not such an object as a good situation. Address M. C. B., office Courier-Journal. mh13 d3*

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "elastic lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Pa., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

CAUTION.—Beware of all Agents selling machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless machines at a less price. fe18 d1awd4w

WANTED—AGENT—A traveling agent for the Northwest liquor trade. With a good man liberal arrangements will be made. Address, with references, B, this office. mh13 d3

WANTED—AGENTS, LOOK AT THIS—Ten are wanted everywhere for the best selling article of the day. Give us a call, or address, enclosing stamp, S. L. MOORE & CO., 153 West Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. mh11 dtf

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh1 d&w4m

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the "Home Shuttle," a large, first-class lock-stitch Sewing-machine, recently patented in Europe and America. Price $45 and $50. We offer $1,000 for one that will make a stronger seam or do a larger range of work with less alteration. It sews harness leather or muslin without changing tension, stitch, needle, or thread. Our agents are now clearing $10 to $20 per month. Send stamp for circulars and samples of work, or call on W. D. KNOWLES, 373 Main st., New Albany, Ind. fe23 dim-mh13 w6

WANTED—AGENTS—The Desoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. fe23 dtf W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe26 d1aw4w

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—PIANO—An elegant piano, nearly new and but little used, will be sold cheap. Apply at 225 Floyd st., between Chestnut and Gray. mh13 d6tf

FOR SALE—LOTS—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Breckinridge and York; also one on the northwest corner of Breckinridge and Floyd. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, 373 Main st. fe6 dtf

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRE-PROOF SAFE—Double doors, combination and key locks. Can be seen at 101 Fifth st. mh13 d3*

FOR SALE—A LOT—At the southeast corner of Twelfth and Magazine streets, 160x121 5-12. Apply to Bodley & Simrall, 23 Court Place. mh13 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe22 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MENEFEE, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st. fe1 dtf

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—LOW—VALUABLE PROPERTY—In the town of Lagrange, Oldham county, Ky.—As I purpose going East to reside, I wish to sell the house in which I now live, near the Court-house, containing seven rooms (one of which is used as an office), back porch, and all conveniently arranged and in good repair—a good cellar. Cistern near kitchen door and a never-failing well of good water in the yard. All necessary out-buildings, including a stable and carriage-house. There is an abundance of all kinds of fruits on a lot of about two acres of land, all inclosed under a new fence. It is a very desirable little home. If not sold before the 31st of March, 1870, it will be offered, on the premises, at public auction, on March 31, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. Possession given immediately. Title good. Terms—One-third cash; the balance in six and twelve months, bearing interest, a lien retained. At the same time and place will be sold a variety of household furniture, including a valuable piano and a number of oil paintings. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT RARE BARGAINS—SEVERAL TRACTS OF GOOD LAND—On the L., F. & L. Railroad. One tract of 5 acres at the Depot, with good store-house, dwelling, and orchard; one tract of 56 acres at the Depot, with good store-house, dwelling, good out-buildings, and good, large orchard; one tract of 8 acres, in meadow, near the village; one tract of 225 acres, three miles from the Depot, fronting the railroad and the State road, all under fence, with good dwelling, excellent orchard, and other good improvements. About one-half of the 225 acres is in timber, the other half in grass; the timber large and very valuable. Also a good stock of general merchandise may be had if desired at a fair price. All of the above lands have been cultivated to the full extent of their capacity, and are in good condition. The soil is very good. The country is healthy. The society very good. Water abundant and first-rate. Prices very low. Terms easy. Some good city property may be taken in part pay. Apply to GRESHAM, FARRINGTON & CO., 116 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. fe28 d1mo&satw4*

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—2 NEW COTTAGES—Containing 3 rooms and hall each, situated on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The rent for one year to be paid in advance at a very low rate. Possession given immediately. Apply to E. Mortimer, or John Simon & Co., No. 284 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth, or to S. Filson, 142 Main, between Fourth and Fifth. mh13 d3

FOR RENT—2 SLEEPING ROOMS—On Fourth street, to gentlemen who can give good reference. Inquire at Courier-Journal office. mh13 d3*

FOR RENT—THE WESTERN HALF OF THE VALUABLE STONE QUARRY formerly worked by P. & M. Pfeiffer. No one wishing the stone by the perch need apply. For further information, call at the office of Messrs. POPE & CAMP, Attorneys-at-Law, south side Jefferson st., near Fifth. mh13 d6*

FOR RENT—TEMPLARS' HALL—Northeast corner Eleventh and Green sts., on any of the following nights: Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and on Sunday for religious purposes. Keys at Dr. Geo. W. Griffith's office, s. e. cor. Eleventh and Jefferson sts. For terms, &c., apply to S. C. FITCH, Trustee, 157 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. mh1 d21

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GHEENS & CO., 91 West Main st. ja21 dtf

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few more families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board and rooms at low rates. Call at 43 Main, corner Brook street.

BOARDING—Several nicely furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at No. 80 Green street. Also several day boarders wanted. mh13 deod3m

BOARDING—Three desirable well furnished rooms, with board, at 251 Seventh street. mh13 d3*

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room, also two or three gentlemen with board, at 161 Seventh street. mh11 dtf

BOARDING—To 5 or 8 first-class people who are willing to pay a fair price, and will furnish their own rooms, we can offer the best cooked viands and nicest of tables. Rooms large, airy and pleasant. Situation just out of the dust of the city, and accessible to Fourth-street cars. Best of references given and required. Address L. M. O., this office. mh13 d7

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room, with board in a private family. Location central. References exchanged. Address N., this office. fe21 dtf

## STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW AND CALF—On the 10th inst., a yellow muley cow and red calf ten days old. $5 will be paid for information leading to their recovery. G. W. BURTON, 190 Seventh st. mh13 d3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A COW—Medium sized, spotted red and white, with very peculiar short horns pointed towards the ground. Left on the 8th of February. A reward of five dollars will be paid for her return to J. BARNES, corner of Buchanan and Franklin sts. mh12 d3*

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—WAGON-WHEELS, &c.—By some low thief, on the night of the 10th inst., from my wagon, broken down on the Taylorsville pike, near the first toll-gate, a pair of wagon-wheels suited to an iron axle-tree, besides those belonging to said wagon. I will pay a handsome reward for the detection of the thief besides $25 for his conviction. WM. CLEARY, on the Taylorsville pike six miles from the city. mh13 d3*

## TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—1 BAY MARE & 2 COLTS—By B. S. Slaughter, below Portland, Jefferson county, Ky. mh13 d3*

## BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the matter of R. H. CHITTENDEN, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy. The creditors of the estate of said bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before John H. Ward, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., at 9 o'clock A. M. of March 19, 1870, to show cause, if any they have, why a proposition of compromise made by D. Rickett and C. R. Simmons, surviving members of the late firm of Henry J. Lyons & Co., of New York City, of a claim against the said bankrupt's estate, should not be accepted. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. mh7 d3

## PUBLIC SALES.

### In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. I will sell, on the premises, the large three-story brick store-house on Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied by Maloche, Allen & Co. as a tobacco factory, with the lot on which it stands, being 58 by 198 feet; also a vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, free from dower; also one large burglar-proof safe, several desks, copying presses, and other property. Personal Property—terms cash. Real Estate—one-third cash, balance in equal payments of six and twelve months, with approved personal security on notes bearing interest and lien retained. Assignee of Geo. [illegible] WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers.

### DRUGS AT AUCTION.

I WILL sell, at public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., the stock and fixtures of the retail drug store corner Fifth and Jefferson sts. JAMES CHAMBERS, Assignee of Geo. A. Pease. mh9 d6

## RAILROADS.

# CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND MISSOURI RIVER LINE.

## CHICAGO TO OMAHA

IN 21 HOURS.

### Pullman's Palace Day and Sleeping COACHES, AND PULLMAN'S DINING CARS.

This line, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads, is finished and in perfect operation between Chicago and Omaha.

Its Splendid Track, Its First-class Equipment, Its Outfit of Pullman's Cars,

render it worthy of the patronage of the traveling public.

This Line is running in direct connection with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, between Omaha and San Francisco, and is the ONLY LINE on which the passenger can secure the comfort of Pullman's Dining Cars between Chicago and Omaha.

ROBERT HARRIS, Gen'l Supt. C. B. & Q. R. R.

C. E. PERKINS, Gen'l Supt. B. & M. R. R. R.

ja7 d1aw6m

## Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD.

### NEW SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Sunday, March 13, 1870, sleeping cars will run through between

### ATLANTA AND LOUISVILLE

Without Change, AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Louisville ............ 12:30 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta ............ 6:15 A. M.

Time, 27¾ Hours.

Leave Atlanta ............ 7:30 P. M.
Arrive Louisville ............ 10:00 P. M.

Time, 26½ Hours.

☞ The Through Car will leave Louisville daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 A. M., and leave Atlanta daily except Saturday. ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't. W. H. KING, Gen'l Passenger Agent. mh13 dtf

## Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

Shortest and quickest route from South and Southwest to Cincinnati, and the shortest Line from Louisville to Cincinnati and Eastern Cities.

Passengers from Nashville and points south arriving at Louisville at 3:35 P. M. have 7 hours and 25 minutes for rest, thence taking the Short-Line at 4:00 P. M. arrive in Eastern cities same time as passengers leaving Louisville at 2:30 P. M., via other rail lines.

This route is 9 hours quicker to Cincinnati than river.

Trains are held when necessary one hour or more for delayed trains from the South for Cincinnati and Eastern passengers.

Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains.

Three daily trains leave Louisville as follows: [illegible]

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

## Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville, avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This line offers advantages which make it the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East, and West. Leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street, as follows:

6:40 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

10:40 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday.

Silver Palace Day and sleeping cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:40 P. M. trains to Chicago, St. Louis, and on the 10:40 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: [illegible] York Express, via Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Dayton, daily, through to New York without change. [illegible] Express for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

☞ These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others. All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Watt streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't. S. E. CAREY, G. T. A.

## Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Feb. 6, 1870.] [illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections, &c., apply at Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway. ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,

### THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ....... Capt. SAM. HILDRETH. GEN. BUELL ....... Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M. —on Sunday at 1 P. M.

UNITED STATES ....... Capt. [illegible]. GEN. LYTLE ....... Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't. JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja31 dtf

### CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK.

[illegible] Louisville for St. Louis and [illegible] every Wednesday and Saturday. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 28 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis. ANNA ....... O. P. SHINKLE, Master. Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents. ja29 d3m No. 28 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

### For Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.

The elegant low-pressure steamer

## RICHMOND

Will leave CAIRO for the above points on Thursday Morning, March 17, AND MEMPHIS On Friday Evening, March 18, After the Arrival of the Trains.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer LOUISVILLE ....... LUSK, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 15th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. ROSE HITE ....... HOLLCROFT, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 14th, at 4½ P. M., from city wharf. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence. LECLAIRE No. 2 ....... MILT. AIKEN, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence. LECLAIRE No. 2 ....... MILT. AIKEN, Master. Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and N. Orleans from Evansville. RICHMOND ....... [illegible], Master. Will leave as above on Monday, the 14th inst., at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. INDIANA ....... E. NEAL, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 17th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't and Agent.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence. LECLAIRE No. 2 ....... [illegible]. Will leave as above on Monday, the 14th, at 5 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Notice to Shippers. LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 28, 1869. Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M. FRANK CARTER, Supt.

### For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Louisville Packet Company's elegant United States mail-steamers, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 21 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2. E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

### For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 21 Fourth street.